# FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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## SPEECH OF MR. HAUGHTON,

OF CHATHAM COUNTY,

*Delivered in the Senate of North Carolina, Dec. 16th, 1854, on the bill, introduced by Mr. Graham, concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State.*

Mr. Speaker. When the bill on your table was introduced, it was not my intention to trouble the Senate with any remarks upon this interesting question; nor was that purpose changed after hearing the able and unanswerable speech of the distinguished Senator from Orange; (Mr. Graham,) on the contrary it was much strengthened. But when the Senator from Martin replied to that Senator, he saw proper to go out of his way to make a thrust at what is known as the Western Address, and to hold up to the censure and reprobation of the Senate and the country, the doctrines maintained in that document, and thus to excite a prejudice against those who signed it. Having been one of those, I feel called upon to vindicate myself and associates from attacks, which for the last four years have been incessantly made upon it; and am glad of the opportunity offered to-day to do so—but of that and other matters, I shall speak at the proper time: for the present I will address myself to the constitutional question involved in the bill of the Senator from Orange, and in order that we may distinctly understand what is conceded and what controverted, I respectfully request the Senator from Martin to answer this question: Was the convention of 1835 properly called, properly organized, and were its acts as such valid?

[Here Mr. Biggs rose and asked if it was desired by the Senator from Chatham that he should answer now? Mr. H. replied that it was. Mr. B. then said that he had distinctly stated in his remarks to the Senate that it *was* properly organized, and that its acts were valid and had supposed that it was understood.]

Mr. H. That is enough for my purpose; I wish the Senate now to bear in mind that it is distinctly admitted by the gentleman, that as late as 1835, it was proper for the Legislature to propose a convention to the people and that a convention sanctioned by the popular vote was valid; and further, that so called together they were competent to make amendments to the constitution of the State. Well, it being conceded that a proceeding of that kind was valid in 1835—that the people had the right at that day to go into a convention, and the bill now before us being in its essential features, the same as that under which the convention of 1835 assembled and acted, it is incumbent upon those who deny this right now, to show that the people have *surrendered* it; the burthen of proof is, by this admission, thrown upon the other side. Let them show this surrender of a great popular right, which goes to the very foundation of government; it is what they maintain: it is therefore for them to prove it.

But the Senator from Martin says he has shown it, because he shows from the constitution of 1835 that there are *two* modes prescribed there for amendments to the constitution and that therefore *all* others are excluded. Now, Mr. Speaker, I will readily concede that if the people have said so in the constitution then they are bound by it; for I am not one of those who maintain that the people cannot bind themselves, on the contrary I insist that whatever contract the people have made they may not disregard, especially one of so grave a character as that which concerns their organic law. But in what way have the people surrendered this right? Where have they said so? The argument is, that by having prescribed *two* modes for the General Assembly to act, they have not only excluded *themselves* from any *other plan* of their own, but that the Legislature cannot even propose a convention to the people; and to establish this view, the gentleman says that powers are to be strictly construed.

But if powers are to be construed strictly, as to what and in favor of *whom?* Certainly, as to the transfer or surrender of power the construction is in favor of the *people*, and not of the *representative*. This position, therefore, sustains rather than refutes my side of the question, unless the gentleman can show that the people have in express terms parted with the power which the bill on your table, sir, claims for them. For surely, if the power of the Legislature over this subject is limited and must be therefore construed strictly, it must be to prevent an infringement upon popular rights, and then the argument is this, that powers committed by the people to their representatives must be so construed as not to take from the former (the people) anything except what they have clearly surrendered, consequently that which they have not *certainly* parted with, they still retain.

It is true, the people have authorized the Legislature to call a convention by a two-thirds vote, but did this grant of power amount to a complete, entire surrender of *all* further voice and action of the people upon so momentous a matter as the alteration of the constitution of the State? The truth is, the argument of the Senator about construing powers strictly, applied as he uses it, reverses his own theory and it amounts to this: that inasmuch as the people by the convention of 1835 made a grant of power to the Legislature in two particulars, that therefore they have given up all that power, that a surrender of *part* is a surrender of the whole; this would be to construe powers strictly against the people, and would reverse the very rule contended for by the Senator, and thus enlarge rather than restrict the powers of the General Assembly.

The *objection* is, the Legislature is limited, the argument proves (if sound) that it is *unlimited*; for the people either have retained and still possess some power over this subject of amending their own constitution, or they have made a full and entire surrender of it to their representatives. Now if they still have control over it, they may take proper steps to enjoy the privilege otherwise it is no privilege, and if so, is what way more in keeping with our past history, the theory of popular governments and the rights and wishes of the people than by coming together through their delegates in convention assembled? Now those who deny this must, of necessity maintain that as to this subject the representative is sovereign and supreme, and thus we have established the solecism in social life as well as in politics that the servant is above his master, the creatures of the people above the people themselves.

But again, if the representatives of the people have *full* power on this subject, then what prevents them from submitting this matter for the action of the people? We are again met with the objection that the Legislature is limited, well then they have a portion of power; the remainder of the power, so to speak, must be somewhere else; this absurdity must follow, that the people have surrendered a part of their original power on this subject to the Legislature and the residue they have not retained but abandoned without conferring it on any one, that their representatives have limited authority it is true, but they (the people) have none at all,—to such absurdities does such a doctrine necessarily carry its advocates.

Mr. Justice Story, in his admirable commentary on the constitution has given us certain rules of interpretation which, applied to the position of the Senator from Martin, will show its fallacy.

On page 435, Justice Story says, that the natural import of a *single* clause is not to be narrowed so as to exclude implied powers resulting from its character, &c., "that in order to ascertain how far an affirmative or negative provision excludes, or implies others, we must look to the nature of the provision, the subject matter, the objects, and the scope of the instrument."

Now, taking this rule with us, what sir, were the objects and scope of the instrument? Clearly, sir, to give authority to the Legislature where it had none before, but not to deprive it of any right which it enjoyed before. Now, it is admitted it had the right, before the Convention of 1835, to propose a convention; did the constitution of that year destroy and annul all its former authority, by giving it (the Legislature) new powers of a *different* character?

If I authorize my agent to purchase for me a plantation, I certainly do not destroy this authority by authorizing him to buy the slaves and stock upon it. On giving him authority to do additional acts, I do not not thereby deprive him of those already existing, unless I expressly say so, and it is not pretended that the people have expressly taken from the Legislature any power before enjoyed by them.

Again says Judge Story, "in the interpretation of a power, all the ordinary and appropriate means to execute it are to be deemed a part of the power itself. This results from the very nature and design of a constitution. Government presupposes the existence of a perpetual mutability in its own operations on those who are its subjects; and a perpetual flexibility in adopting itself to their wants, their interests, their habits, their occupations, and their infirmities." Again: "A power being given (or existing) it is the interest of the nation to facilitate its execution. It can never be their interest, and can not be presumed to be their intention to clog and embarrass its execution by withholding the most appropriate means. There can be no reasonable ground for preferring that construction, which would render the operations of the government deficient, hazardous and *expensive*, or for imputing to the framers of the constitution a design to impede the exercise of its powers, by *withholding* a choice of means."

Again: "while then we may well resort to the meaning of single words to assist our inquiries, we should never forget that it is an instrument of government we are to construe and that must be the truest exposition which best *harmonises* with its designs, its objects and its *general structure*." Now, the *design* of the framers of the amended constitution was to let the right remain as it then was so as not "to control the future action of the people;" the *object* was to give certain powers to the Legislature not hitherto possessed by them, and the general structure of the whole instrument as expounded by its framers, and interpreted by these rules of construction, is as I have endeavored to show.

Fortunately, Mr. Speaker, the able men who sat in the Convention of 1835, have left upon record evidence clear and unmistakeable of their intention.

The committee on amendments to the constitution reported a plan in substance, that a majority of two successive Legislatures (and ratified by the people,) might make amendments. Mr. Meares, a member from Sampson, proposed an amendment requiring a vote of three-fifths by one Legislature, and two thirds by a succeeding one, which was adopted, and is now a part of the first section of article four of the constitution.

After the adoption of this amendment, Mr. Meares proposed "as an additional safeguard" &c., to amend the article, so that "no Convention of the people should hereafter be called, except by a concurrent vote of two-thirds of each House of the General Assembly." As soon as this was proposed, Mr. Giles a western gentleman, rose and "asked if it was possible that *this body would assume to control the future action of the people of North Carolina by adopting such an amendment?* He had heard of a power behind the throne greater than the throne itself; but this is a power *above* the throne. A doctrine had been started in 1824, somewhat akin to that involved in the amendment, that the people were their own worst enemies, and incapable of self government. He subscribed to no such doctrine. The people of this State were a sober, steady people, not disposed from mere whim or caprice to upturn the fundamental principles of the government," and therefore might be trusted to manage, regulate and alter their own.

Mr. Gaston, (an Eastern gentleman,) said, at the close of Mr. Giles's remarks on this amendment of Mr. Meares, "we are now met with the popular cry that we are about to limit the power of the people. It was *not* the *people* but the *creatures* of the people, that the amendment proposed to *limit*." After the debate had proceeded for some time, Mr. Meares said, "to satisfy some gentlemen near him, he would *modify* his amendment so as to provide that no convention shall hereafter be called *by the General Assembly*, except by a concurrent vote of two-thirds of each House," and the amendment so modified was adopted and is now part of the constitution. This modification being made, Mr. Giles said "he was *perfectly satisfied*." See debates in Convention, pages 345, 369, 370, 372, 373.

Thus we have a clear, explicit exposition of the *real undoubted* intention of the framers of the amended constitution, that it was not their intention to limit, "to control the future action of the people," but "the creatures of the people" to-wit, the Legislature—that when it is objected, that the scope of the original amendment proposed by Mr. Meares, would be to tie the hands of the *people* as to all future action on *their part*, and when it is admitted by that eminent lawyer and statesman, Judge Gaston, that "it was *not* the people but the creatures of the people that the amendment proposed to limit," we find Mr. Meares, a gentleman of great ability and eminently conservative in his notions of government, declaring, that in obedience to the objection just made, he would modify "his amendment so as to provide that no convention shall hereafter be called *by the General Assembly*, except by a concurrent vote of two-thirds of each House;" and when we hear Mr. Giles withdrawing all further objection and expressing himself "*perfectly satisfied*," what is the irresistible conclusion but that all design "to limit the future action of the people of North Carolina" is expressly disavowed on all sides and that the sole object was to limit "the creatures of the people," the Legislature? How, Mr. Speaker, can there be any doubt that it was the object after two amendments upon which so much stress has been laid by the Senator from Martin, to act exclusively upon the General Assembly and *not* upon the *people themselves* and that they were to be left as the convention of 1835 found them, free to amend their constitution thereafter as they were then doing.

The Senator from Martin (Mr. Biggs) in support of his position that amendments could be made to the constitution in *two* modes only, read an opinion of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts reported in 6 Cushing, but I think it will appear, upon examination, that it is directly against him. The opinion of the Court is upon the 9th clause of the constitution of 1820 of the State of Massachusetts, which is almost word for word the same as that in our amended constitution, which provides for Legislative amendments.

The clause of the Massachusetts constitution is as follows, to-wit: "If at any time hereafter, any specific and particular amendment or amendments to the constitution be proposed in the General Court, (the Legislature) and agreed to by a majority of the Senators and two thirds of the members of the House of Representatives present, and voting thereon, such proposed amendments shall be entered on the journals of the two Houses, with the ayes and nays taken thereon, and referred to the General Court then next to be chosen and shall be published; and if, in the General Court then next chosen, as aforesaid, such proposed amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of the Senators and two thirds of the members of the House of Representatives present and voting thereon, then it shall be submitted to the people and if approved by a majority of the qualified voters shall become a part of the constitution." The note of the case from Cushing is as follows, to-wit: "Under and pursuant to the existing constitution, there is no authority given by any reasonable construction or necessary implication, by which any specific and particular amendment or amendments of the Constitution can be made, in any other manner than that prescribed in the ninth article of the amendments adopted in 1820."

Now, Mr. Speaker, what does this mean? Simply this, that when the Legislature undertakes to amend the constitution, *it* (the Legislature) must pursue the precise mode pointed out; why? because the constitution had prescribed the particular way in which it should act. But suppose the people should desire to adopt a different course, are they restricted also? The very next and remaining branch of the decision shows that they are not and establishes *the very position* which the bill of the Senator from Orange is based upon, to-wit, that the *Legislature*, notwithstanding such provision, may submit the question of a convention to the people.

"If (says the same opinion) the *Legislature* should submit to the people the expediency of calling a convention of delegates, for the purpose of revising or altering the constitution of the Commonwealth, in any specified part thereof, and the people should, by the terms of their vote, decide to call a convention of delegates to consider the expediency of so altering the constitution, the delegates would derive their whole authority and commission from *such vote*, and would have no right, under the same (vote,) to act upon and propose amendments in the other parts of the constitution not so specified."

This is precisely our ground. We insist that notwithstanding certain specified modes are prescribed for legislative action, still that body may submit the question of a convention to the people and either generally or specially, and such proposition accepted and ratified by the people is valid and of binding force. You can put no other construction upon the whole case the gentleman has referred to, for any other will make the decision of the Court inconsistent and contradictory with itself—it would make the Court declare in one part of their opinion that there was but *one* mode of amending the constitution and immediately thereafter declare that there were *two*. But this authority disposes of another position of the gentleman from Martin, to wit: that the Legislature cannot call or rather propose a *limited* convention. This case expressly declares that *if* specific amendments are proposed to and sanctioned by the people, that they are bound by them after having assented to go into convention upon those only. But sir, the discussion as reported in the debates of the convention, pages 369 and 372, shows that it was not understood in the convention of 1835, that by adopting one mode of amendment all others were excluded, for *after* the adoption of the article allowing the Legislature to amend, Mr. Meares proposed, as in his own language, "an *additional* safeguard," to-wit, the other amendment already referred to with reference to calling a convention. Now if it was understood that by the adoption of one mode all others were to be excluded, his object and that of all opposed to other modes would have been answered, but seeing and understanding that such would not be the effect, Mr. Meares proposed an "additional safeguard." Again, had such been the understanding is it to be supposed that Mr. Giles would have remained silent, when he exhibited such lively jealousy about "restricting the future action of the people of North Carolina."

The truth is, Mr. Speaker, no such limited anti-republican construction as that contended for by the Senator was that day thought of.

We are proposing no novel, unheard of scheme, but one that has been sanctioned by nearly all the States of the Union, even where they have provisions in their constitutions that allow amendments by the Legislature. This was the view taken by that great Statesman and profound jurist, Mr. Webster, and no one will deny that he was eminently conservative. In his argument in the case of Luther vs. Borden, reported in 7th Howard's Reports, p. 31, he uses this language. "The opposite counsel have cited (said he) the examples of the different States in which constitutions have been altered. Only *two provided for conventions* and yet conventions have been held in *many* of them. And how? There must be an authentic mode of ascertaining the public will somehow and somewhere. I say that the will of the people must prevail, but that there must be some mode of finding out that will."

To the same point is the remark of Mr Gaston in the convention of '35. Speaking of the Act for calling that body, he says it was as it came from the Legislature—no more than a proposition or recommendation. It must originate somewhere and with no body could it have originated with with so much propriety as in that which represented the people for legislative purposes. The proposition having been sanctioned, it became an act of the people," &c., Debates of Con., p. 7. Thus it appears, that the doctrine of to-day, advocated by us, is the doctrine of such men as a Gaston and a Webster, men so eminently conservative, so disposed to uphold the power of government that they were called Federalists by *strict constructionists!!* Yet this doctrine asserted and maintained popular sovereignty, and those who oppose this bill by their arguments, virtually deny it, and it is not the first time in the history of parties in this country, that those who have been assailed as the opponents of popular liberty, have, when the crisis came, proved themselves its best friends, and I am perfectly willing to go before the people of North Carolina upon this issue, and let them decide on which side, in this controversy, stand their friends; who are the advocates of their rights. In the remarks I have made, Mr. Speaker, I have endeavored to establish the following propositions, to wit:

1st. That the right to make or alter a constitution of government, is a necessary attribute of sovereignty; that the people of this State, when they organized themselves into a "political community," had that right.

2d. That this right was exercised as now proposed in the call and organization of the convention of 1835, as valid and proper, and has been recognized ever since to have been a proper exercise of power.

3d. That inasmuch as the people possessed this right originally, and exercised it in the manner now proposed, as late as 1835, it is incumbent on those who assert that the people have parted with it, to prove it, and unless they can show by express words, or clear intendment, that such is the case, they still possess and may now exercise it; for that every presumption is to be taken in favor of popular rights.

4th. That neither by express declaration or fair construction can it be shown that they have ever made such surrender, but the debates on this subject in the convention of '35 show it was *not* their intention to surrender, but to preserve it; the intent being not to restrain the people themselves, but their representatives, and therefore that this right, this attribute of sovereignty, exists now, and may be rightfully exercised in the passage of the bill on your table.

But sir, the senator from Martin has seen proper to go out of the legitimate line of argument, and has been pleased to characterise this proposition for a convention as Dorrism!! Sir, among the many strange things that have fallen from that Senator, none struck me with more surprise than this. Why sir, does the gentleman forget, or does he suppose that the country have forgotten so soon, recent events? Sir, what party was it that sympathised with Dorr? Who condemned the friends of the charter government of Rhode Island? Who pardoned and released Dorr? What party in the Legislature of Rhode Island expunged the record of Dorr's conviction of treason? *No* political friend of *ours*. No Federal Whig did it. But who did? Let the history of the times tell who gave federal offices to those who were engaged in the Dorr rebellion? No *Whig* President. Dorrism! Dorrism!! Why, sir, the Democratic party at the time, insisted that Gov. King, of Rhode Island, who was the lawful executive officer under the then existing government, was the *traitor* and Dorr the patriot. Sir, does not the gentleman know that the leading men of his party at that day, in Congress and the country, censured, aye, denounced the Whigs and all others who *opposed* Dorrism as wanting in popular sympathy? Did they not denounce the supporters of the charter Government as Algerines? As blood-thirsty oppressors? Did not Judge Woodbury, on the bench of the Supreme court of the U. States, declare that, altho' a Judge he could not express an opinion on a political subject, yet that he entertained the *same* views he had as a *citizen*, before sitting on the bench frequently and publicly avowed; and is it not notorious that previous to that time while in the Senate of the U. States, he had taken sides with Dorr?

But what was Dorrism? An attempt by a portion of the people of R. Island under the lead of Dorr, by *mass meetings*, and by allowing those to vote who were forbidden, to establish a sort of mass convention, and there making, and then proclaiming a constitution in *opposition to the established government*.

Now, do *we* propose anything like this? The bill of the Senator from Orange is the best answer.

I come now to another matter drawn into this debate by the Senator from Martin—the Western Address, as it is called. Repeated attacks again and again, for the last four years, have been made, and often, perhaps generally, by those who have never taken the pains to read it. What was its object? To arouse the people to a speedy convention, so as to put a stop to further agitation on the subject of constitutional reform. But the address speaks for itself:

"In Western North Carolina we are more interested in the preservation of slave property; because, although we have fewer slaves, we have more *slave owners;* and, of course a greater number of persons to watch over any aggressions upon it. The same is true of land. We have more land owners, and owners of every other species of property; and fewer of that class of persons who have nothing to enjoy, and nothing to protect or defend, but their rights of person.

"To connect together the people of the State in one common bond of interest, it is only necessary that they should possess the same kind of property, and that taxes should be direct and uniform."

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"We beg our Eastern brethren not to suppose we desire to encroach upon their rights. Not a *Western* man harbors such a thought. Has the West ever been unjust to the East?—can one instance be pointed out in the history of our State where the West was not true to the East? where she failed to meet her Eastern brethren in the spirit of brotherly kindness and affection? with that spirit which should subsist between members of the same great family?

"Then why persist in charging that our object in seeking to obtain a Convention is an attempt to deprive the east of any of her just rights? We solemnly avow it to be our belief that every cause of complaint that either has against the other, can be easily, readily removed by a Convention; that all difference will be adjusted fairly and wisely;—and that we will then form one brotherhood, united in feeling, and in interest, and speedily assume that proud stand amongst our sister States to which our resources and the character of our people so eminently entitle our noble Old State. If this *one* object can be attained, we shall have done more for North Carolina than a quarter of a century of legislation under our present system can accomplish."

Does this manifest a disposition, Mr. Speaker, to "deprive the East of her just rights?" *I*, an enemy to the East! That, sir, "is my own, my native land!" there were passed the happy days of childhood, there opened up before me the bright sunny hopes and promises of youth and early manhood. With her are associated many of the most cherished recollections, there lie buried my ancestors, and there still live many of my dearest relatives and friends—and shall it be said that I have raised a parricidal hand against her? No, sir, no!! I cherish her people; I would promote her best interest, and therefore it is that I desire to bring about that state of things which I believe a convention will produce, that will secure the peace and harmony of all sections.

I would not legislate for the East nor the West, but for the whole State. I desire to promote peace throughout her borders, and, sir, if the senator from Martin (Mr. Biggs) and those others who censure the sentiments of this address, will unite with me and my friend from Guilford (Mr. Gilmer) and others who signed it, and vote for and carry through those works of *Internal Improvements* at this session, which the East and West so much need and demand, there will be no longer cause of jealousy between them, he will then help to remove those natural barriers that now separate a people, common in interest, and make them one in feeling, one in sentiment, as they are one in destiny.

I call upon the gentleman and the members of the Senate, whether from East to West, to come up to the great work before us, let us lay all sectional jealousies upon the altar of our good old State, and with one common, one united effort, press forward those schemes calculated to develope her vast resources and thus make North Carolina what she may and what she ought to be, one of the greatest, as she is one of the noblest States of this confederacy.

## OBSERVER.

### FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 28, 1854.

Mr. Haughton's Speech.—The able speech of the Senator from Chatham, in favor of Gov. Graham's Convention bill, will be found in this paper. We invite our readers' attention to it.

Renewal of Bank Charters.—We are not a little surprised to find that a writer for the Greensborough Patriot has been endeavoring to create an impression, that the Banks are trying "to *force* a renewal from the Legislature, by curtailing their issues, pressing collections in some quarters, and threatening a pressure more distressing than that of 1837 if they are forced to wind up."

How any man who knows any thing of the universal pressure pervading the whole country, can attribute such a motive, or such power, to two of the banks of North Carolina, passes our comprehension. Every one at all conversant with monetary affairs, knows, that no two banks in existence could produce such direful effect. The well known truth is, the banks have gone as far as safety will permit, in extending accommodations to their customers;—that every dollar they issue beyond the limit of prudence comes back upon them forthwith for redemption;—that they have almost daily visits from Northern brokers who carry off specie or exchange, for notes bought at a discount in the Northern cities. But it is not only self-preservation which prompts them not to expand at present, but the real good of the community. Should one of our present sound banks do a rash business, and get into difficulty, the effect upon the community would be far more disastrous than even the present pinching times. It is for the public benefit, therefore, as well as for their own safety, that the banks pursue a cautious course.

But how can this writer reconcile the facts, that those banks in North Carolina which are *not* seeking a renewal, are equally careful not to expand, with those which *are?* We all know here, that the Bank of Fayetteville has been at least as guarded against discounting as the Bank of Cape Fear. And yet the Bank of Fayetteville is not seeking a re-charter. And so we doubt not it is all over the State. There are but two banks asking for a re-charter. But all are pursuing the same careful policy. As to the Bank of Cape Fear in this place, it has never ceased to discount, from week to week, about as much as its receipts, being only careful not to increase its discount line or its issues.

It is a mistake to say, as this writer does, that the banks are "curtailing their issues, pressing collections [beyond what is usual,] and threatening a pressure."

It is the brokers who are forcing a curtailment of issues. The desire and interest of the banks is the reverse of that. It is well known that "collections" are not, and cannot be in the present stringency, as full as usual. And no one can justly accuse the banks of threatening any thing. Some of the newspapers have, it is true, spoken of the trouble that would follow the winding up of the two large banks. But the banks are not responsible for that; though it is very certain that the banks themselves would largely share in the trouble and loss of such an operation.

The Free Suffrage Bill.—After the rejection of Gov. Graham's amendment (to provide for a Convention,) Mr. Haughton moved to amend the bill by adding the following proviso:

"Provided, that no foreigner, unless he be a naturalized citizen, shall be entitled to vote for a member of either branch of the General Assembly of this State."

Which was rejected, as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Cherry, Christian, Cunningham, Davis, Eaton, Eborn, Freeman, Gilmer, Graham, Graves, Haughton, Lane, McCleese, Mitchell, Morisey, Rayner, Thomas of Davidson, Wiggins, Willey, Winslow of P.—20.

Noes—Messrs. Biggs, Bower, Boyd, Brogden, Coleman, Collins, Drake, Faison, Fennell, Fisher, Fonville, Herring, Hoke, Jones, McDowell, Martin, Mills, Oldfield, Person, Sanders, Speight, Taylor, Thomas of Jackson, Walker, Wilder, Wood—26.

After rejecting other proposed amendments, the Free Suffrage bill finally passed its 2d reading by more than three-fifths, as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Ashe, Biggs, Bower, Boyd, Brogden, Christian, Clarke, Coleman, Collins, Cunningham, Davis, Drake, Eborn, Faison, Fennell, Fisher, Fonville, Freeman, Graves, Herring, Hoke, Jones, McDowell, Martin, Mills, Oldfield, Person, Sanders, Speight, Taylor, Thomas of Jackson, Walker, Wilder, Wood.

Noes—Messrs. Cherry, Eaton, Gilmer, Graham, Haughton, Lane, McCleese, Mitchell, Morisey, Rayner, Thomas of Davidson, Wiggins, Willey, Winslow of Pasquotank—14.

Child Burnt.—In Moore county, on the 15th inst., a child of Jane Johnson, aged about two years, was burned so severely as to cause death. Her clothes caught fire during the momentary absence of her mother.

### MARRIED,

In Moore county, on the 14th inst., by Thos. Rollins, Esq., Mr. JOHN M. GASTER to Miss MARY M., daughter of John A. Morris, Esq.

At the residence of H. G. Terry, in Richmond Co., on the 21st inst., by Rev. H. H. Crowson, Mr. JAMES THOMSON to Miss NANCY TERRY, all of Richmond.

### DIED,

Near Albemarle, on the 17th inst., Major NEWTON HOWELL, a very respectable citizen.

ANOTHER REVOLUTIONARY VETERAN GONE!

Died, at his residence in the county of Montgomery, on the 4th instant, of an attack of palsy, JAMES GAINES, Sen. Esq., in the 93d year of his age. It is due to the character and public services of Mr. Gaines to sketch briefly some of the incidents in his history. He was born in Orange county, Virginia, on the 13th of January 1762. He entered into the service of his country at the age of 16, in the war of the Revolution, and served three tours of three months each, performing his duty faithfully at that gloomy period of our struggle for liberty. He was present at the closing scene at Yorktown in 1781, and witnessed the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. After the close of the war, Mr. Gaines removed from Virginia, and settled in Chatham county, N. C., where he resided until about the year 1812. He was during this period twice elected Senator and represented Chatham county in the Senate of N. C. in the years 1799 and 1800. He afterwards removed from Chatham to the county of Moore, where he resided until December 1851, when he removed to Montgomery, where he remained until his death, and where his remains now rest. Sometime during our last war with England, he was appointed and performed the duties of one of the Principal Assessors under the law laying a direct tax for the support of government. The love of his country, and an earnest solicitude for its happiness and prosperity, lay always near his heart, and usually engaged much of his attention and conversation.

Mr. Gaines was gifted with a strong mind and discriminating judgment, and the high sense of honor, integrity, justice and truth, which he was always known to possess and to cherish, secured to him the confidence and respect of those who knew him, and often produced calls upon him to aid the settlement of difficult and perplexing controversies in the community in which he lived. In his habits he was strictly a model of temperance through life, and used no intoxicating liquors of any kind; and in his social and business relations with men, such was his regard for their rights, that in his last illness (which he bore with perfect composure and resignation of mind,) he remarked to his friends, that it was to him a source of great satisfaction that he had never intentionally injured, nor attempted to injure, any man, in the course of his life.—Com.

SHOCKING CASUALTY.

Died, suddenly, on the 21st inst., by the fall of a tree, BRYANT H., son of Maj. B. and Sarah A. Grist, of Robeson, aged 7 years, 2 months, and 6 days.

He was amusing himself by cutting down a sapling near the house, aided by the little negroes. The tree fell contrary to their expectation, and when he had almost escaped, caught and crushed him.

Death could scarce have selected for its victim a handsomer, more lovely, or affectionate boy.

The bereaved parents, under the inspiration of a christian philosophy, are endeavoring to console themselves with the confident hope that their loss is his infinite gain.

May this "affliction" work out for them "a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory." D.


HARRINGTON'S

**Male and Female School.**

Cyrus Harrington, *Principal.*

Wm. M. Brooks, Assistant, Male Department.

Miss Ann M. McEachin, Teacher in Female Department. Assistant to be provided.

THE Fourth Session opens January 15th and closes May the 31st.

Fair inducements are offered to young ladies and gentlemen, in indigent circumstances, who design to prepare for teaching.

Board from $6 to $7 50 per month. The subscriber will accommodate a limited number of young ladies in his family.

Tuition in both Departments, $8, $10, $12½, to $15 per session. Extra.—Music on the Piano Forte, with use of instrument, $20. Drawing, Painting, Embroidery and French, $5 each.

Carbonton, Dec. 8. 56-tf*

COLUMBUS ACADEMY.

BY a resolution of the Board of Trustees of said Academy, the undersigned are authorized to engage the services of a Gentleman and Lady—a married Gentleman and Lady preferable, the former well qualified to prepare students for College,—to take charge of the institution.

It is desirable to have the next session to commence on the 15th January next.

Applicants for the situation, can address the undersigned at *Whiteville.* CALVIN HAYNES.

W. M. BALDWIN.

Dec. 9, 1854. 56*-4t

MONTGOMERY MALE ACADEMY.

E. C. CHAMBERS, A. M., } Teachers.
R. A. CHAMBERS, A. B., }

THE Third Session of this institution will commence on Monday, the 1st of January, 1855. The Academy is located in a neighborhood healthy and free from all allurements to vicious habits. Ample preparations have been made for the accommodation of boarders. It is designed to prepare students for College, and for the common business occupations of life. The Teachers were each graduated at the University with distinction, and have since had considerable experience in teaching.

TERMS: $8, $12, and $16 per Session. Board, Wood, Lights, &c., $6 per month.

Oct. 27. 44*tf

CARTHAGE INSTITUTE.

THE next Session opens January 8th. Terms as heretofore.

A. R. BLACK, Principal.

WM. M. BLACK, Assistant.

Carthage, Dec. 20, 1854. 60*-3t

LOOK HERE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, until Christmas, a Distillery and its fixtures, Cooper Shop, Dwelling and Store House. Also, 600 acres of Pine Land, very level and productive, and suitable for Turpentine. Only a portion of the Trees have been boxed, and the boxes have been used but one season. There is a large quantity of Turpentine land adjoining, which can be purchased.

The situation is healthy, with good water, and every convenience desirable. It lies on the McArthur Road, in the lower edge of Moore County.

A. B. JONES,

Juniper Spring, Moore county.

Oct. 23, 1854. 44*tf

FROM PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE.

## OUR GIVEN NAMES.

"Who gave you this name?"

"My sponsors in baptism."

Then these sponsors have much to answer for in this matter of naming, to say nothing of the obligations that they take upon themselves.

The name of a person is a sound that suggests the idea of him. It is indissolubly united with every notion of him; the name and the man are more closely bound than man and wife, for even after death we associate them together. How important, then, is it that no one should suffer for his name, that no unpleasant, ridiculous, or infamous associations should be connected with it, but rather that it should be honorable and honored.

It is true that the fair Juliet, in a passage often quoted and oftener misquoted, asks

"What's in a name? that which we call a rose,
By any other name would smell as sweet."

Very true; but we do not go to names for smells, any more than to colors for music. And in the instance that she gives, what a loss it would have been to the world, if the word "rose" had not existed as the title of the queen of flowers; but, instead of it, some such common unmusical word as turnip or squash had been selected by the founders of the English tongue! What could poets have done with such a word? Where would they have found rhymes for it? The queen of flowers should have a name of beauty, and she has it. We are not able, at present, to say how many of the modern languages of Europe call this flower by a name resembling rose, or identical with it; but we believe that all of them do, which are based in any degree upon the Latin tongue, which has its *rosa*, a derivative and improvement upon the *rodon* of the Greeks. Juliet is in a very small minority upon this question.

And we would strengthen our position as to the importance of first names, by quoting Sterne's remark, that no one has ever thought of calling a child after Judas Iscariot. Some come pretty near it when they select the name Judah, which is radically the same name as Judas, but how carefully do they stop here! What an immense difference does a single letter, an H for an S, make!

We say *given* names, not *Christian* names, as is more common; for it is not every one having a first name that has a Christian name, as was exemplified in the case of Mr. Levi, who appeared as a witness before the Lord Mayor of London.

"What is your Christian name, Mr. Levi?" said that civic functionary.

"I have not got any, my Lord," was the reply. "I am a Jew, but my first name is Moses."

Various are the tastes in the selection of a name for a child—various are the motives that influence the decision. Sometimes a rich friend or relation is to be conciliated, and therefore some barbarous designation is affixed to a child that is a thorn in his side as long as he lives; and after all, the unfortunate may miss the expected legacy. Sometimes the name of some distinguished man is selected, to which the life of the new wearer adds no new lustre; thus we see George Washington and John Wesley occasionally figuring in the police reports, as the names of people arrested for riot or petty larceny. A classical taste inspires others, who are not always very particular in the names, provided they smack of the ancients, owing to which it happens that there is a boy now living in Philadelphia who has been christened—if we may use the word—after Commodus, one of the most infamous of the Roman Emperors.

The late Bishop Chase, of Illinois, had a dislike to having Greek and Roman names imposed upon children, which he displayed very pointedly on one occasion when a child was brought to him to be baptized.

"Name this child," said the bishop.

"Marcus Tullius Cicero," answered the father.

"What?"

"Marcus Tullius Cicero.

"Tut! tut! with your heathen nonsense! *Peter*, I baptize thee," and the child was Peter thenceforth and forever.

Others, again, set much store by Scripture names, many of which to our ears are anything but melodious—for instance, Obadiah, Jeremiah, and all the other *iahs;* but this fashion is not near so prevalent as it was a century or two ago. Some of the Bible names have much sweetness, such as Beulah, Ruhamah, and Rhoda, but even these are rarely used.

The story is well known of the man, who, having called four sons after Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, wished to have the fifth christened *Acts*, because, as he said, he "wanted to compliment the apostles a bit;" but the sequel, as given by Mr. Lower, in the last edition of his valuable work on "English surnames," is not so familiar to us. It appears that the father had two other sons, who were christened Richard and Thomas, and that the story of the name that had been proposed for No. 5, getting wind among his schoolmates, he was constantly annoyed with having this distich repeated, of better metre than rhyme—

"Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John
Acts of Postles, Dick and Tom."

Some persons appear to have tried how near they could come to the height of absurdity, in giving names to their children. Benjamin Stokeley, the first white settler in Mercer county, Pennsylvania (whose account thereof is in the fourth volume of the Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania), gave most extraordinary names to all his children, at present but one of them occurs to our memory—Aurora Borealis—by which he thought proper to designate one of his daughters. A Mr. Stickney, a distant relative of Dr. Franklin, numbered his children, calling them One Stickney, Two Stickney, &c. We might mention here, the case of Mr. New, who is said to have called his first child Something, and the next Nothing; but the story is probably the creation of the fertile imagination of Mr. Joseph Miller, or some of his successors.

We will venture to add a few rules, which are the results of our reflections upon this subject.

1. The son should not be called after his father, nor the daughter after her mother.

The object of giving first names is to distinguish a person from all others bearing the same name, particularly from those of his immediate family; but this latter is not attained when a child bears the name of its parent. Confusion must always follow, not always to be avoided by the additions of senior and junior, or the designations, 1st, 2d, &c., which are common in New England.

An eminent lawyer, who adorned the Philadelphia bar, forty or fifty years ago, had a son with the same first name as himself, who was studying law in his office. One day a letter arrived without any addition of *junior*, but intended for the younger, which the elder gentleman opened and read. It was from a source not very creditable to any one.

"I am ashamed of you," said the father indignantly, handing it to his son.

"I am ashamed of *you*, sir," replied the son, handing it back, with his finger pointed at the direction.

One of the sons of the Benjamin Stokeley of whom we have spoken above, was born during his father's absence from home. On his return, his wife told him that she had called the child Benjamin, after him. "None of that," cried he, "I have no notion of hearing people talking of *old* Ben Stokeley."

This confusion is one objection to the practice which we condemn; another is that if a parent calls a child after himself, he is in danger of becoming partial to that child, at the expense of the others. This is a feeling which makes its way into the minds of even good men and good women; it seems to some that a child bearing their name in full, is more fully their representative than others. As this is all wrong, it is best to prevent the arising of such feelings, by giving no occasion for their existence.

2. The more common a last name is, the more uncommon should the first name be. We can pardon almost any prefix to Smith, Brown, and Jones. As one of the learned fathers of the bar lately observed in a discourse, "Who shall declare the generation of the Smiths, and especially of the John Smiths?" The very mention of John Smith in a court-house, police office, or other public place—and it is of frequent mention therein—brings a broad grin into every one's face immediately.

3. No name should be given to a child that will suggest a ludicrous idea when written in full, or when the initials only are used. We always pitied Mr. P. Cox, and Mr. T. Potts, both worthy men, but with thoughtless godfathers.

Middle-aged persons, in Philadelphia, can recollect a druggist, named Ash, (now deceased) whose friends had selected Caleb for his first name. He was constantly annoyed with inquiries from school-boys, and others of the rising generation, as to the residence of Mr. Calabash.

Forty or fifty years ago a very worthy little French tailor, named Frogg, resided in Charleston, S. C., and on the birth of one of his sons some wags persuaded him that it would be a very good thing for the child to call him after the chief magistrate of the State—Governor Bull, which was done accordingly, the unlucky combination of the two names never striking the father until it was too late.

4. Females should have but one given name, and when they marry, should retain their maiden name as a middle name. This is the practice among the Society of Friends, and were it generally adopted it would have many advantages. We should know at once, on seeing a lady's name, whether she was married or single, and, if the former, what the name of her family was. And it is further to be considered that the adoption of this rule of but a single first name for girls, would put an end forever to the whole brood of Emma Milvindas and Euphemia Helen Lauras, and a style of nomenclature which is thought by most persons to be ridiculous in the extreme.

Have many of our readers seen the pretty verses on the nameing of a child, written by Mary, the unhappy sister of Charles Lamb? We shall presume that they have not, and without apology conclude this essay with them:

CHOOSING A NAME.

"I have got a new-born sister;
I was nigh the first that kissed her.
When the nursing woman brought her
To papa, his infant daughter,
How papa's dear eyes did glisten!—
She will shortly be to christen:
And papa has made the offer,
I shall have the naming of her.

Now I wonder what would please her,
Charlotte, Julia or Louisa?
Ann and Mary, they're too common;
Joan's too formal for a woman;
Jane's a prettier name beside;
But we had a Jane that died.
They would say, if 'twas Rebecca,
That she was a little Quaker.
Edith's pretty, but that looks
Better in old English books:
Ellen's left off long ago;
Blanch is out of fashion now.
None that I have named as yet
Are so good as Margaret.
Emily is neat and fine—
What do you think of Caroline?
How I'm puzzled and perplexed
What to choose or think of next!
I am in a little fever
Lest the name that I should give her
Should disgrace her or defame her:
I will leave papa to name her."

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*British Periodicals.*—Readers generally are aware that Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., of this city, republish the London Quarterly, the Edinburgh, the North British and the Westminister Reviews, and Blackwood's Magazine. The terms of publication will be seen by reference to their advertisement. Certainly no one can complain that they are not low enough. The American publishers having now made arrangements with the British publishers for early proof sheets, they will be enabled to supply the re-issue quite as soon as the originals could be obtained from London. Scarcely too much can be said in favor of these republications. For our own part we should deeply feel the privation, were they to be discontinued. They supply, within purchasable and readable compass, the key-note to European literature. The information they supply is authentic and various, and they are especially valuable to that large class of intelligent persons who love literature, and desire to be well informed on current authorship and the more prominent questions of public discussion, but cannot spare the time for personal examination and exploration. To such, the four reviews already mentioned, form a text book of incalculable interest in value, the more so if Blackwood's Magazine be added to the list. This mass of information and gratification is now procurable for ten dollars a year.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

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*Business at New Orleans for one Day.*—A new Orleans (La.) paper of Friday last says: We counted twenty-seven steamboats at our wharf yesterday, nearly all of the largest class. Nineteen thousand bales of cotton were landed on the wharf yesterday, 4,281 barrels of flour, 4,256 barrels of pork, 1,018 casks of ham and bacon, 3,564 sacks of corn, 1,500 sacks of oats, 650 sacks of bran, 1,015 barrels of potatoes, 700 kegs of lard, 847 boxes of cheese, 1,681 hogsheads of sugar, 2,080 barrels of molasses, besides barrels of beef, onions, sourkrout, turnips, cabbages, &c., 376 head of cattle, 580 sheep, 350 hogs.

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The failure of the New York World's Fair is not the only failure of the kind. From Bavaria, announcements have just been received in regard to the results of the Great Exhibition at Munich, which was held during the last summer. Although a most brilliant display of the triumphs of German industry and art, it has cost the government about one million seven hundred thousand guilders above all the receipts—which is, in part, to be accounted for by the prevalence of the cholera last summer in Vienna and Munich, which probably deterred many from the visits to those cities which they had in contemplation.

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*A Life in Prison.*—Henry Lee was sentenced to the State prison for five years, for burglary, in Providence, yesterday. When asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced on him, he presented a letter to the Judge, in which he said he was 39 years of age, and that 22 years of his life had been spent in prison.

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The Savanah News gives a list of all the donations, received in Savannah during the recent epidemic. The total amounts to the immense sum of $56,404.

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A man writing from the West, says that he has altered so since he left home that his oldest creditors would not know him.

## HON. GEO. E. BADGER.

It is not often, says the Raleigh Star, that we see presses of the opposite party, willing to do justice to the intelligence, patriotism and ability of Whigs, but when they do so, it is really refreshing and should be put on record. The following from the Warrenton News does no more than justice to the pre-eminent abilities and patriotism of Mr. Badger. How mortified must he who penned this glowing tribute to North Carolina's most gifted son, feel when he sees his place supplied by his own party with men of so little distinction, and with really no claims to ability of any character.

"Nothing more clearly demonstrates the superintending care and the especial providence of the Divine Being, exerted in behalf of the welfare and permanence of our favored country, than the fact, which stands out prominently in its eventful history, that from the days of Washington to the present period, there has continued to spring up, from time to time as the exigencies of the country would seem to require, men of splendid abilities and uncorruptible integrity, who spurning the fetters of *party*, have soared aloft into the genial atmosphere of patriotism, and who have the manly boldness to combat, rather than ignobly to chime in with popular error and popular prejudice. Such a man is George E. Badger, and such a man be he Whig or Democrat, Romanist or Protestant, we shall always have the independence to commend to the approbation of the wise and good of all parties. A North Carolinian ourself, we take pride in the glory and the fame which have illustrated the career of Carolina's gifted and most distinguished sons. They are the very jewels of the State, a rich treasure in which *all her sons* are allowed to participate.

We have no hesitation in affirming, Democrat though we are, that Mr. Badger, possessing throughout his life a legal reputation enjoyed by but few men in the Union, has, since he has been a Member of the U. S. Senate, achieved for himself, as a statesman of the first order, a *national* character, never before attained by a Senator from North Carolina, and which has placed him in the front rank of the ablest American Statesman in the present age. Indeed, it may well be doubted whether, according to the judgment of the most enlightened politicans of our country, he does not now occupy *the first* and most prominent position in the most talented deliberative Assembly on the face of the globe, the Senate of the United States.

We differ, and during the larger portion of the last twenty years, for which period we have enjoyed an acquaintance with this eminent man, have essentially and radically differed with Mr. Badger in regard to the important questions of political interest which have divided the American people into two great parties. We expect hereafter to dissent from his political views (whilst we confess that for the last few years, his sentiments on measures of public policy have on many occasions coincided with our own,) yet we feel bound by a sense of justice to acknowledge that we have contemplated his brilliant career in that body, of which he is at once the ornament and the pride, with feelings of the highest gratification. As a North Carolinian, proud of whatever ennobles our beloved Old State, and tends to widen the circumference of her renown, we could not be otherwise than delighted with the lustre which he has shed around her character. Others may, in the phrenzy of party madness, be disposed to detract from the well-earned and well merited meed of praise which justly belongs to the name of Carolina's ablest and most accomplished Statesman; for ourself, we choose rather to "rejoice with those that rejoice" in the imperishable laurels with which he has decorated her noble brow. There is now no good reason why any friend of the South should withhold from Mr. Badger the tribute of sincere admiration and regard, which is his due. Almost all the old issues are now absorbed in the momentous crisis which is impending over the Country. We allude of course to the great, the paramount subject of *Southern Rights*. On this question he has stood firm and steadfast, as "the everlasting hills" of his native State. "Amongst the *faithless*, faithful *he*," and for his course on the Nebraska Measures as well as on all questions involving the peculiar institutions of the South, he deserves the heartfelt gratitude and devoted confidence of every southron, and indeed of every sincere friend of the Constitution and the Laws of his Country. In quickness of apprehension, cogency of argument, felicity of expression, in fine, in all the qualifications which combine to form the model of a statesman of the first order,—George E. Badger is equalled by but few men of the present age and surpassed by none. By his elevated standard of moral excellency, by his unflinching firmness in the discharge of his public duties, by his innate contempt for demagogueism, in all its protean forms, by his fascinating powers of conversation, and by the grace and dignity of his personal demeanor, he has secured the high esteem and warm friendship of the most worthy and eminent men of Washington of all parties. Such a man is George E. Badger."

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*Accident.*—Yesterday afternoon, a pistol in the hands of a son of C. H. Dudley, Esq., of this town, a small boy, was accidentally discharged, and a severe, but, we are glad to hear, not dangerous wound, was inflicted. The ball struck in the neighborhood of the left breast, and fortunately glanced, causing merely a flesh wound. His escape from instant death was most providential. This is another warning against the the careless handling of fire arms by boys.

*Wil. Herald.*

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PROVIDENCE, (R. I.) Dec. 27.

*Death of Governor Dorr.*—Hon. T. W. Dorr, so widely known in the political world, died at his residence this morning.

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*Death of one of Marion's troop.*—We learn from the Cynthiana (Harrison county) News of the 14th, that on the 10th inst. Philip Roberts, aged about ninety years, one of "Marion's Merry Men," died near that place. The News says he was a soldier in the Marion war, in South Carolina, and a soldier of the Cross in the Methodist church over sixty years, and died in full triumph of the faith of the Gospel.

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*The Annexation of the Sandwich Islands.*—The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce says:

"I learn from very good authority, that the fundamental article of the Hawaiian annexation treaty provides for the immediate admission of the Islands into this Union, as an independent and sovereign State. They are to come into the Union as Texas did, are to be represented, of course, in the next Congress, by two Senators."

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*Result of Victories.*—A late letter from London says: Over £96,000 have been collected in aid of the wives and children of the dead and wounded soldiers. Trade suffers dreadfully. The West End shops are literally deserted. Half of the aristocracy are in mourning for the death of kinsmen in the Crimea, and all fancy sales are ended. The usual quantity of amusements (balls ,&c.,) is curtailed for the same cause. Every third person I meet is in mourning.

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A Dutchman thus describes the New Yorkers: "Fine peobles; dey go about der sthtreets all day cheating each oder, and dey call dat pizziness."

## THE BATTLE OF INKERMANN.

The special correspondent of the London Times, under date of the 8th of November, communicates some further particulars of the battle of Inkermann. We make the following extracts:

The battle was at its height about 8 o'clock, and by that time the Russians had partially established themselves on the height on our right. Men covered with blood and spitting it out came limping along and sat down by the bushes, examining their hurts and imploring water or a little brandy. Ambulances hovered on the plain in the rear around the scene of the fight; horses on three legs or cut by balls hopped along, looking piteously for help; the fog folded the hills in its clammy embrace, but the roar of cannon and musketry told of the struggle which was going on along those bloody heights.

At 9 o'clock the French streamed over the brow of the hill on our right—Chasseurs d'Orleans, Tirailleurs, Indigenes, Zouaves, infantry of the line, and artillery—and at once rushed over the brow and fell on the flank of the Russian column. On visiting the spot it was curious to observe how men of all arms, English, French, and Russians, lay together, showing that the same ground must have been occupied several times by different bodies of troops. The French were speedily engaged, for the Russians had plenty of men for all comers. Their reserves in the valley and along the road to Sebastopol received the shattered columns which were driven down the hill, allowed them to re-form and attack again, or furnished fresh regiments to assault the Allies again and again. The Minie rifle did our work. Our volleys told on the advancing bodies of Russians fearfully, and, in order to be out of scope of such terrible weapons, they rushed on us with the bayonet, and after long and desperate encounters met their masters and were forced to retire.

The Fourth Division had in a short time all its generals—Sir George Catheart and Brigadiers Goldie and Torrens—killed or mortally wounded, and seven hundred men, or more than one-quarter of its strength, put *hors de combat*. Colonel Swyny, of the 63d Regiment, and Major Wynne, of the 68th, were killed early. Col. Corfton was wounded in three places: Major Sharpe was badly wounded also, and Lieut. Dowling was killed. The 20th Regiment, to which these officers belonged, went into action 490 strong; it came out 362. The other regiments suffered in proportion. The Second Division had left when it came out of action exactly six field-officers and twelve captains fit for duty, and I believe Major Farrer, of the 47th Regiment, was the senior officer, and had to take charge of the division. The proper complement of captains to the division would of course be sixty.

The charge at the Alma did not present any thing like the scene round the Sandbag Battery, which is placed on a steep descent towards the Tchernaya. The piles of dead here were frightful. Upwards of 1,200 dead and dying Russians lay behind, around, and in front of it, and many a bearskin cap and tall English grenadier lay there too, with frequent corpses of French chasseurs and infantry soldiers.

The conduct of the Russians towards the wounded Guards' officers was brutal in the extreme. A Major of the ruffian soldiery who perpetrated these deeds, is, however, in our hands, and evidence can be brought against him to show that he was one of the principal actors, as well as one of the chief instigators, of atrocities which will make Europe shudder with horror. Mr. Romaine, the Deputy Judge Advocate General, has received instructions to prepare a case against this man. There are several men to swear to his identity; and if it can be satisfactorily proved that he has committed the acts laid to his charge, he will be swung on a gibbet in front of the walls of Sebastopol. He is a Baron, a man of rank, and it is suspected he has already used the gold which was left on his person to purchase silence.

While the guards were at their utmost need the French columns moved down impetuously on the exulting enemy, and, taking them in the flank, forced them back along the side of the hill under the fire of our divisions. The Allies charged them, and hailed ball and shot into them with deadly effect. The enemy, though supported by the fire of tremendous artillery, could not withstand us, and before 11.45 A. M. their army was retiring before 8,500 British and 9,000 French infantry. The fall of rain and the gloom occurring about this time, enabled them to collect and make another stand, but the the Allies speedily drove them back and at 12.35 they were in full retreat towards Sebastopol, covered with their guns.

The redoubts, earth works, and redans, as well as the French and English attacks, were blazing away as usual against each other, and dotting the scene with puffs of white smoke. Suddenly a sharp, crashing rattle of musketry, which came distinctly to our ears through the roar of the cannon, was heard on the left towards the Flagstaff Battery, in front of the French lines. Through the glass I could see the caps of some French troops, who were advancing from the last parallel by a wall, which seemed to me inside the town. "Hurrah," was the cry, "the French are in the place!" In a moment afterward the Russians could be made out running as hard as they could from the rear of the Flagstaff Battery down towards the houses at the side of the first harbor, and before three minutes elapsed, one! two! three! up shot pillars of dust, a dark smoke into the air. The Russians had sprung three mines inside the work. In less than two minutes more two more mines were sprung. The musketry ceased, the smoke cleared away, revealing a mass of ruins and timbers and beams of cottages, and presently the guns in front of the Flagstaff Battery opened on the French, and destroyed all our hopes that there had been a successful assault. I heard this evening that the Russians had made a sortie, and traversed two parallels before they were repulsed, and that the French followed them closely to the town. It is probable that the Russians fired the mine to prevent pursuit, fearing they might enter the place along with them. The French buried two hundred dead Russians before sunset, and have eighty more in front of their lines to bury to-morrow.

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**BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE,**
**27th Dec'r 1854.**

A DIVIDEND of 5 per cent., declared this day, will be payable at the Bank on the 2d Jan'y next.

61-2t] W. G. BROADFOOT, Cash'r.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the present Legislature to grant a charter to "The Iron Steam Boat Co."

Dec'r 28, 1854. 61

NOTICE.

BY virtue of two Deeds of Trust, made by Jacob Ottarburg—the one to W. F. & E. F. Moore, dated 12th Dec'r 1854; the other to E. F. Moore, dated 20th Dec'r 1854, for purposes therein mentioned—we shall proceed to sell, on Thursday 4th January next, and thereafter till all is sold, at the Store formerly occupied by said Jacob Ottarburg, the following property, viz:

One Lot, North side of Hay Street, nearly opposite the Female Seminary, together with the Houses thereon; two grey Horses, two Carriages, one Buggy, two Wagons, fifty Mattresses, and all the Stock of Merchandize belonging to said Ottarburg, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c.

Terms made known on day of sale.

W. F. & E. F. MOORE,
F. F. MOORE, } Trustees.

December 28, 1854. 61-3t


*Execution of Baker.*—We understand that Jonathan Baker, sentenced at the last Term of the Superior Court of this county to be hanged on the 1st instant, and respited by the Governor until the 29th, was executed yesterday, in accordance with the sentence of the law. He stated on the scaffold that liquor was the cause of the sad end which he was approaching.

*N. C. Argus.*

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*Receipts of Flour.*—The number of barrels of Flour received at the Warehouse in Fayetteville for the last two quarters is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| From July to October, | 4,837 bbls. |
| From October to the present time, | 6,398 " |
| | 11,235 " |

*North Carolinian.*


## Fresh Garden Seeds!

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE

HAS just received a large supply of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, among which are

ASPARAGUS.
BEANS—Early China.
" Valentine.
" Mohawk.
Large Lima.
BEETS—Finest Early Blood Turnip.
Early Flat Bassano.
Long Blood Red.
Smooth Long Blood Red.
White Sugar.
BORECOLE OR KALE—Green Curled Scotch Kale.
BROCCOLI—Early White.
" Purple.
CABBAGE—Early York.
" Sugarloaf.
" Flat Battersea.
Large French Oxheart.
" York.
" English Drumhead.
Comstock's Premium Flat Dutch.
True Green Glazed.
Fine Drumhead Savoy.
Green Globe Savoy.
CAULIFLOWER—Fine Early London.
CARROT—Early Horn.
Long Orange.
CELERY—White Solid.
Seymour's Superb White.
CRESS—Curled, or Peppergrass.
CUCUMBER—Early Russian—earliest known.
" Frame.
" Cluster.
London Long Green—fine.
Extra Long Green Turkey.
EGG PLANT—Large Purple.
CORN—Large Sweet, or Sugar.
LETTUCE—Early Curled Silesia.
Royal Cabbage.
MELON—Pine Apple.
Nutmeg.
WATERMELON—Mountain Sweet.
Mountain Sprout.
MUSTARD—Brown.
NASTURTIUM.
OKRA—Large White.
ONION—Wethersfield Large Red.
Yellow Silver Skin.
White Portugal.
PARSLEY—Curled or Double.
PARSNIP—Long Smooth.
PEAS—Early Frame, or June.
Large White Marrowfat.
PEPPER—Long Cayenne.
Cherry.
Large Squash, or Tomato.
Large Bull-nose, or Bell.
Sweet Mountain, or Mammoth.
PUMPKIN—Connecticut Field.
RHUBARB—Early Tobolsk.
Myatt's Victoria.
RADISH—Early Short-top Long Scarlet.
Demi-long Rose.
Early Scarlet Turnip.
White Turnip.
Yellow Turnip.
Black Fall Spanish.
SPINACH—Round, or Summer.
SALSIFY.
SQUASH—Early Yellow Bush Scollop.
White Bush Scollop.
Fall, or Winter Crookneck.
Autumnal Marrow, or Boston.
TOMATO—Large Red.
Large Smooth, or Round Red.
Pear Shaped, or Fig.
Large Yellow.
TURNIP—Early Flat Dutch, or Spring.
Large English Norfolk.
Purple-top Ruta-Baga.
SWEET HERBS, &c.—Sage.
Sweet Marjoram.
Sweet Thyme.
Summer Savory.

These Seeds are warranted of the growth of 1854, and of the very best quality in every respect.

For sale in lots to suit customers, from one to one thousand papers. SAM'L. J. HINSDALE.

Dec. 26, 1854. 61tf

## THE MOST EXTENSIVE MERCHANT TAILORING AND Clothing Establishment

IN NORTH CAROLINA IS NOW IN WILMINGTON.

THE fact is conceded by the Press, and by the unanimous assent of THE PEOPLE. This establishment is 100 feet in depth, has solid black Walnut Top Counters running through the centre, and on either side is Papered in the best style of Messrs. Wilkinson & Esler,—is Painted in the most creditable and tasteful manner, and in short may be said to be wanting in no one thing to add to its completeness.

SCOTT & BALDWIN, who own the building and who conduct the above business, are safe in asserting that they do the largest business in their line, done in the State. Their facilities are unequalled. At the head of the Cutting Department stands J. B. ASHBY, whose skill is already the talk and the admiration of the *FASHIONABLE WORLD!*

The assortment of *CLOTHS, CASSIMERES* and *VESTINGS* now on the Counters at this House is truly superb. All imported expressly for S. & B., and for Custom work alone.

The *GARMENTS Ready-Made*, need no word of reference or commendation. Those who have examined cannot fail to acknowledge their superiority over any others they had ever before looked at. The elegant variety of

**Gentlemens' FURNISHING GOODS**

is far more attractive than is ever kept by what are usually termed "Dry Goods Establishments." S. & B., devote all their attention to the selection of Gentlemens' wear alone, and therefore rightly claim the attention of those gentlemen who appreciate fine, durable qualities and fashionable apparel.

Your orders shall receive prompt attention. Call at

**SCOTT & BALDWIN'S**
CITY CLOTHING STORE, Market St.,
*WILMINGTON, N. C.,*
Nearly opposite J. S. Ives' Jewelry Store.

Dec. 6, 1854. 55-itlJ

## HERE IS YOUR REMEDY

## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Cure for Sores, Scalds, and Burns.—Holloway's Ointment.—This wonderful Ointment will cure the most dangerous burns, scalds, and other sores; it completely identifies itself with the system, mingling with the blood, it lulls the pain, soothes the irritation, and speedily heals the parts affected. Thousands of persons in the Union have been saved from an untimely end, through this extraordinary salve; therefore all families are recommended to keep a supply of it constantly by them.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London and by all respectable vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the British Empire, and by those of the United States, in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1 50 each, wholesale, by the principal Drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs. A. B & D. SANDS, New York; and Mr. J. HOKSEY, 84 Maiden Lane, New York.

There is very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot or box.

Wholesale, by S. B. & T. A. EVANS, Wilmington, N. C
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N C



# OBSERVER.

## FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 1, 185[illegible]


A NEW YEAR.—With the tender to our readers of the hearty wish that the year begun this day may be a happy year to them, and free from the trials of that which is just gone, we remind them, as usual on such occasions, that it is the beginning of another Editorial year with the Senior Editor of this paper. On the first of January 1825—thirty years ago!—he took charge of the Observer, and has ever since labored for what he has deemed the interest of the country, the State, and the community in which he lives. He is grateful for a degree of success unusual among printers in this State. The Observer has grown to about twice its original size, is issued twice as often, has five times its amount of advertising, and four times its circulation, as compared with 1825. It has now a larger circulation and business than at any previous time. The Semi-Weekly paper, for the success of which we feel particularly solicitous, has increased in circulation, within about a year past, nearly 50 per cent. But considering how small is the difference of price between that and the Weekly paper, we are surprised that it has not altogether superseded the Weekly in town and wherever it can be received twice a week. Its progress is onward, however, and we have no fears that we shall be obliged to give it up.

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BAD POLICY.—The results of the past year's operations in the Naval Stores business in this part of the country should teach people a lesson. Tempted by the high prices in 1853 (Spirits Turpentine selling at from 60 to 75 cents per gallon) crowds rushed into the business, not with their own hands only, but with negroes hired at $200 to $300 a year, and on land bought at from $2 to $5 per acre. The consequence is that the business has been overdone. Instead of 60 to 75 cents per gallon for Spirits of Turpentine, as last year, produced by hands costing $125 to $150 a year, they get from 30 to 45 cents with hands at $200 to $300. To add to the evil, many have ceased to make their own provisions, depending upon buying all or most of what they consume. There again they suffer, for, there being a scarcity of corn, pork, forage, &c., these have not fallen like Naval Stores, but are actually higher than usual.

It is possible, we admit, that if they could have been assured of last year's prices for Naval Stores, they might have made more money by buying provisions and forage at the late and present high prices. But there could be no assurance of any such thing. It was the part of wisdom, therefore, for every farmer to make enough to feed his own family and stock, and to devote only his surplus labor to the production of Naval Stores for market. Such a course would have prevented a glut of the *Naval Stores market*, whereby as much money would probably have been obtained for a small production as for the actual superabundant one.

There are other considerations—such as the greater comfort and abundance in which a family will live, and can afford to live, upon their own productions, than when they have to buy at high prices;—the preserving of their pines, a great source of wealth to this part of the country, instead of working them to death in a few years,—which a sensible, judicious man should take into the account. This year's experience has shown, that it is not wise to give extravagant prices for labor; to rush en masse into a business because it has paid well for one year, or two years; to buy hay from New Hampshire, corn from Maryland, or bacon from Ohio, when our own land ought to bring forth every agricultural production bountifully. It is not wise, in short, for an agricultural State to import agricultural productions,—for a farmer to buy his provisions.

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THE CAUSE OF HARD TIMES.—It cannot be too often repeated, that if a man annually spend more than he earns, he will come to poverty at last. Just so with a nation or a *State*. The United States have been buying from thirty to forty millions more a year than they have been selling. In this way they have run up a debt to Europe of some three hundred millions of dollars. Now whether our creditors in Europe think that we have gone far enough in debt, or whether their wars make them really to want the money, or whether both causes operate, certain it is, that they have been demanding pay. Our gold has gone over seas until such a pressure is felt here as prostrates every thing.

Just so with North Carolina. We are buying more than we sell. We are heavily in debt to the North. The North is exacting payment, and is carrying off our gold to pay for the thousand things we have bought, of which one-half, perhaps, ought to have been made at home.

During the last year, the U. S. imported thirty-three millions of dolars worth of silks—an article of luxury. Even stone to build houses with, has been imported from France, (our own country being deficient in stone!) This is as bad as North Carolina getting bricks from Baltimore, hay from Maine, Flour from New York, and bacon from Ohio; to say nothing of wooden nutmegs and axe handles from Connecticut. Such folly cannot but bring people to want.

In 1844, the foreign goods imported amounted to $5 02 cents for each inhabitant of the U. States. In 1854, the amount was $10 90 for each inhabitant, man, woman and child, black and white. This does not include freight, duties, profits, or other charges, which would make the sum nearly $20 for each inhabtant.

*The people buy too many foreign goods!* That is the secret of the pressure. Every body has become extravagant, not as to the necessaries and comforts of life, but in *luxuries*. The present troubles may restore things to a proper state,—for a time,—but the lesson will not probably last very long.

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A FAST PEOPLE.—The Delegate in Congress from Kansas has already introduced a bill to aid the people of that new Territory in constructing a rail road.

THE WESTERN EXTENSION.—We are indebted to Members of the Legislature for copies of the elaborate Report of Maj. Gwynn, of the Survey of the Routes for the proposed Rail Road from Salisbury to the Tennessee line. It makes a pamphlet of 55 pages.

Of the four routes leading through Gaps in the Blue ridge, Maj. Gwynn states reasons why two of them, the Reedy Patch and Linville Gap routes, are impracticable for a rail road. The Surveys were therefore confined to the Watauga Gap and the Swananoa Gap routes.

The Watauga Gap route strikes the State line in the valley of Watauga river, about 40 miles from Jonesborough, Tenn., at an eligible point for forming a connection with the East Tennessee and Virginia rail road. Its length from Salisbury is 121 77-100 miles. The surveyors met with so many and formidable difficulties that they did not complete the survey of a small part of this route; but estimating for that section, the cost, including $8539,000 for equipments, is stated at $7,153,034. This route is exceeding unfavorable, abounding with abrupt curves, steep grades, heavy excavations and embankments, and tunneling.

The Swananoa route is stated to be far more favorable. Though 186¼ miles long before reaching the Tennessee line at the Paint Rock, the entire estimated cost is only $229,830 more than the Watauga route of 121¾ miles. Its grades are less, being only such as are usually overcome; its undulations less, of course requiring less embankment and excavation; its bridging and tunneling far less. The first Section of the road, from the Paint Rock to Flat Creek, 58 miles, is estimated to cost $1,159,920. The 2d, across the Blue Ridge, 20 68-100 miles, will require seven tunnels, of 7,000 feet, 2,200 feet, 1,300 feet, 800 feet, 600 feet, 300 feet, and 260 feet. Of course the cost of this section will be enormous, say $3,079,265, or about $150,000 per mile. The 3d Section, from the mouth of Crooked creek to the mouth of Ward's branch, 37 miles, will cost $886,449. The 4th, from Ward's branch to Salisbury, 71 miles, will cost $1,428,230.

The cost of the whole road, 186¼ miles, including $749,000 for equipments, is $7,382,163. "Startling, (says Maj. Gwynn,) as this aggregate may seem to persons unaccustomed to contemplating enterprises of such magnitude, nevertheless, it is certain that with but one exception the great Alleghany range has no where been penetrated by a railroad at so small an expenditure."

"The above estimate embraces every item of expenditure that is likely to occur, and is carried out in all its details on the most liberal scale, believing it to be better for the interest of the State that I should over estimate than under estimate the work. The present high price of labor and provisions is assumed as the basis. The tunnels are estimated at twenty per cent. more than the most difficult tunnels in the country have cost—the superstructure of the road at $8500 per mile, and eight per cent. added for turnouts; for engineering expenses and general superintendence, I have allowed $1000 per mile, $15,000 for land and damages, for warehouses, overseers' houses, water stations, $300 per mile, and $150,000 in addition for machine shops and warehouses at the terminus of the road; to the estimate for excavation, embankment and masonry, I have added 20 per cent. to cover a possible under estimate of the amount of rock excavation and unforeseen difficulties in obtaining foundations. And I find from a report published since I prepared my estimate for equipments or "rolling stock," that I have allowed for 10 locomotives, 4 passenger coaches, 150 freight cars and 100 gravel cars over and above what is estimated for on one of the most important roads in Virginia, now drawing fast to completion on which receipts to the amount of $1,235,657 are anticipated."

"The line is, (the public) practicable both as regards curves and grades, which in the passage of the Blue Ridge, is a matter of paramount consideration. The cost, whilst it is an important desideratum, yet regarding the object to be attained, may be viewed as secondary. Such at least has been the view taken in other portions of the country, judging from the enormous amounts, (greatly exceeding our estimate,) which have been expended in surmounting the Blue Ridge, to accomplish objects not greater than those which we expect to achieve here."

The Report concludes with the following allusions to the great results to flow from the speedy completion of this work:—

"I do not feel myself called upon to estimate the income of the road. The sources of its income must of course depend upon the amount of the transportation of freight and the number of passengers. Neither of these can be accurately ascertained at this time, but if we look at the fertility and varied resources of the country through which the road passes, and to its extension to the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad which communicates with the Mississippi river, and the Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee Railroads, all must admit that a very large trade and travel may be calculated upon; and as a mere matter of dollars and cents, the road must be highly productive to the owners of the stock.

"But in the benefits of this work, the State will be the chief participator. For regarding the improvement apart from the question of profit to the company, who can doubt that, if carried to completion, it will reimburse its cost many times over, in the activity and vigor it would give to the trade of her tidewater cities, in the extension of her foreign and internal commerce, in the increase of her agricultural and mineral productions consequent upon the cheapness of transportation, in the rise of real estate, and in turning the tide of emigration from the western and southwestern States into her own beautiful and fertile, but sparsely settled mountain regions, and filling them with towns and cities, and a busy and thriving population!

"Whoever would go into a calculation of the amount which would be saved to the public, the business and industrious classes of the community, by the construction of this road, would be astonished at the result.

"The character of the State (and as a citizen I say it with pride,) is prudent and deliberative, but let her not deliberate too long. Farther delay in the execution of this work will prove highly detrimental, if not fatal to the great interests of the State; it must result in the surrender of the control of her trade and commerce to the neighboring States, in an abandonment of the whole system of internal improvements, and cannot but prove highly injurious to existing improvements, and place the State in a condition of dependence, from which she can never recover. A wise and just regard to her own prosperity, a generous sentiment of public and expansive utility, her *present* manufactures and commerce—her *future* great and permanent prosperity—the impulse of honor, and of honorable competition with her sister States, the sagacious calculations of a wise and liberal policy, the dictates of a rational self-interest, patriotism and State-pride, all unite in calling upon the State to embark in this enterprize, and to move immediately in the grand work of improvement. It must be evident to every one, that this work, if built at all, must be built mainly by the State. It were a mockery for the State to ask the country, immediately interested, to make this improvement, or any large subscription thereto; she well knows that the wealth there, particularly in the mountian region, for want of an outlet, such as is now proposed, is not to be found in stocks, nor great pecuniary aggregates. It consists in lands, houses and labour, diffused through thousands of feeble veins, none of which can part with much without embarrassment. The slender surplus, in many instances, amounts to but little more than the taxes which pass into the coffers of the State. Will she, therefore, withhold the aid necessary for the rapid progress and speedy completion of a work, in which her honor, her rank in the Union, and the prosperity of her citizens are so deeply involved?"

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In Wilmington, on Wednesday afternoon last, Mr. Thomas, Senator from the Cherokee district, addressed a public meeting on the subject of the Western Extension of the N. C. rail road. Mr. Caldwell, Commoner from Guilford, followed, on Internal Improvements and his proposed system of Banking; and Mr. Haughton, Senator from Chatham, spoke on the Deep River Improvement, contradicting the rumor that the work had been abandoned, stating the opinion of the present Engineer, Mr. Douglas, that its ultimate success is unquestionable, at an additional expense of between two and three hundred thousand dollars.

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SUFFRAGE IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The National Intelligencer a few days ago copied from a North Carolina paper a statement that under the constitution of this State and the recent free suffrage amendment, "any person who has been a resident of the State and paid taxes, whether naturalized or not, would be allowed to vote."

In its next issue the Intelligencer says:

"This statement, it appears, is incorrect. A citizen of North Carolina informs us that an elector for Senators in that State must be a citizen of the United States, a resident of the State for one year previous to the election, have paid a State tax, and be the owner of fifty acres of land in the county in which he resides and votes; and that the qualifications for electors of members of the House of Commons are the same as for Senators, except the requirement as to land. The Constitution limits the right of suffrage to citizens of the United States, and of course no unnaturalized resident is permitted to vote, nor can the Legislature confer that privilege on any such resident. The legislation of the State of N. Carolina has always conformed strictly to that of Congress, under the express power conferred upon it by the Constitution "to establish a uniform rule of naturalization."

We think the Intelligencer's informant is in error. Our constitution does *not* limit the right of suffrage to U. S. citizens, for at the time of its adoption there was no 'United States,' and at its amendment in 1835 that particular point does not seem to have attracted attention. The constitutional provisions on the subject are as follows: All free men of the age of twenty-one years, (except free negroes, free mulattoes, or free persons of mixed blood, descended from negro ancestors to the 4th generation inclusive) who have been inhabitants of any one county within the State 12 months immediately preceding the election, paid taxes &c., shall have the right to vote for members of the House of Commons, (and as a consequence for Congressmen and Electors of President.) The qualification for a Senate vote is the same except that he must own fifty acres of land for six months preceding the election. Also, "that every foreigner, who comes to settle in this State, having first taken an oath of allegiance to the same, may purchase, or by other just means acquire, hold, and transfer land or other real estate; *and after one year's residence, shall be deemed a free citizen.*" Thus conferring the right of suffrage upon foreigners without regard to the U. S. Constitution, and making no distinction between foreign and native born except the taking of the oath of allegiance to the State.

The N. C. provision, like that of some of the Western States, is clearly in conflict with the U. S. Constitution, which gives Congress the right "to establish a uniform rule of naturalization." And the naturalization laws, which Congress *has* established, are effectually nullified by these provisions in the Constitution of 1776, re-affirmed by the Senate of North Carolina when it rejected Mr. Haughton's amendment requiring naturalization before attaining the right of suffrage.

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STATE BONDS.—The State Treasurer advertises $874,000 of State Bonds for sale—$370,000 for the N. C. Rail Road, $8,000 for the Weldon and Gaston Rail Road and the Neuse and Tar improvements.

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CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.—We have received a copy of the annual Catalogue of this flourishing institution. The number of pupils in attendance during the present year is 151—of whom 6 are from this town and county. The next session will commence on the 29th of January 1855. See advertisement.

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COLTON'S ATLAS OF THE WORLD.—The Agent for the sale of this work, now in this place, has presented us with a specimen number. The work when complete will contain 174 handsome maps accompanied by descriptions of countries, and, errors and omissions corrected, will be a very valuable Atlas. The map of this State, which is not altogether correct, is now undergoing revision.

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BACKING ONE'S FRIENDS.—The N. Y. Evening Post, the leading Locofoco paper in that city, thinks that the Administration has, in the main, so badly administered its foreign affairs, that no good would come from any offer of its mediation with the European powers;—but if it is to be offered, it advises such men as Van Buren, Everett or Dix to have the management of it. Buchanan is objected to, as keeping bad company at home and abroad.

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THE GALE IN THE CRIMEA.—The British loss by that disaster on the 13th Nov., was, in lives about 1000 men, and in ships and munitions of war, £2,000,000, equal to about $10,000,000. The French loss was about half as great.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

There was no quorum in either House on Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday, last—many of the members, who lived near Raleigh, having gone home to spend Christmas, and others, to the number of 25 or 30, having visited Wilmington.

In the COMMONS, on Friday, Mr. Vance introduced a bill to abolish the militia system of North Carolina. [Pray reform it, not abolish.]

About thirty bills, part of the Revised Statutes, which had passed the Senate, received their first reading.

A bill to emancipate Lewis, a slave, property of James Dunn, on motion of Mr. Dortch was laid on the table.

The vote by which the bill regulating the number of Justices of Peace in the County of Randolph was passed, was reconsidered, and the counties of Alamance and Cumberland inserted in the title of the Bill.

Several other bills, &c. of no particular importance, were acted on.

*LATEST—From our Raleigh Correspondent.*

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, Dec. 30.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The reason you have not heard from me for more than a week, is that I have had nothing in the way of Legislative news to communicate. Up to yesterday there was no business done in the Legislature since Friday of last week. The Senate has not yet been able to raise a quorum, but the House on yesterday and to-day had just about enough to transact business with the most pleasing despatch.

The greater portion of this morning's session was consumed in reading engrossed bills from the Senate—Revised Statutes—the second time; and if a few more days are as well spent in that arduous undertaking as were yesterday and to-day, the time will come when it shall be said the work is done—hie we away to our homes. The bills are very long, notwithstanding the abbreviations, yet the House manages to read and act on more than thirty per day.

The Committee of Arrangements reported a programme for the Inauguration of Gov. Bragg, and I presume the ceremony will come off on Monday next with great *eclat*.

A few bills were introduced for the first time in the House, among which I hear the following spoken of as the most important:

By Mr. McKesson, incorporating the Laurel Turnpike Company. By Mr. Stubbs, amending the charter of the Bank of Washington. The same gentleman introduced bills concerning endorsements on bills of exchange; and, also, concerning fishing in Tar and Pamlico rivers. By Mr. Black, increasing the capital stock of the Bank of Charlotte to $500,000. By Mr. G. M. White, regulating the sales of grain, meal, salt, &c by *weight*, instead of measure. All the above named bills received appropriate reference.

Mr. G. Green introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of giving County Courts power to tax, for County purposes, such property as may be exempt from taxation by the State; which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Dortch, resolved, that the Committee on Finance inquire into the propriety of levying a tax on Express Companies.

A resolution in favor of D. A. Ray & Co.; and a bill incorporating the Union Academy, New Hanover County, passed their third readings.

Mr. Baxter introduced the following resolution, which was ordered to lie on the table for the present, and be printed:—

WHEREAS, in the opinion of this General Assembly, no Bank unconnected with railroads or other Internal Improvement projects, ought to be created, have its charter renewed or extended, its capital increased or powers and privileges enlarged, without an equivalent to the State;

*Be it, therefore, Resolved*, That the Joint Committee on Banks be, and are hereby instructed to prepare and report amendments to each of the bills now pending before this General Assembly, proposing to create, renew or extend the charter, increase the capital stock or enlarge the powers and privileges of any such Bank, so as to secure to the State, as a *bonus*, a portion of the Capital stock in the same.

At the evening session some fifteen or twenty engrossed bills from the Senate, (Revised Statutes) were read the second time and passed.

A discussion arose on a resolution offered by Mr. J. G. Bynum, making inquiries concerning the delay in the public printing. Mr. Bynum stated that he introduced the resolution with no design of casting any reflections on the public printer. He was replied to by Mr. Jenkins, defending the course of the Printer. Mr. Settle was sorry to see the discussion arise to interrupt business, and moved to lay on the table, which he withdrew at the request of Mr. Bynum. Mr. Bynum replied at some length. Mr. Settle then rose to the defence of the Printer. He read the resolution and said it was intended as a reflection on as pure and correct a man as the sun ever shone upon. Some sharp shooting arose between Messrs. Settle and Bynum, when on a vote being had the motion to lay on the table prevailed.

After a noisy effort to adjourn, calling ayes and noes, &c, the House adjourned till Monday.

No gossip afloat that I can gather.

I think the friends of the public Printer committed an error in smothering the investigation; it will work the wrong way,—"Men love darkness, &c."

Yours,

Q IN THE CORNER.

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THE AUSTRIAN TREATY.—The last Steamer, an abstract of whose news was published in our last, brought no item of general interest as to the progress of the war except the announcement of a treaty between Austria and the Allies. The articles of agreement have not yet become public officially, but the fact has been received with great joy in England and France, causing an instant rise in the Funds, both at London and Paris. The Paris correspondent of the London Times says that he is assured, on good authority, that it is substantially to this effect: Russia is expected to accept peace on the basis of certain propositions to be presented by the allies in conjunction with Austria. Austria pledges herself to adopt and press them on Russia; and if this power refuses to accept them, Austria will forthwith take an active part in the hostilities against her—in other words, she will declare war against Russia. Three months will, it appears, be allowed for Russia to signify her acceptance of these propositions.

The Treaty is regarded in France as "a grand step towards a permanent and solid peace." Austria, Great Britain and France are invincible, they say.

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MORE ANNEXATION.—It is said that the Ecuadorian Minister at Washington has offered to sell to our Government, for $3,000,000, the Galapagos Islands, somewhere off in the Pacific. The islands are said to be ten in number, and volcanoes, we suppose, are their only products, as they are said to contain at least two thousand craters.

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BANK TAXES, &C.—The reader will notice in the Legislative proceedings an important proposition of Mr. Baxter. Whilst we trust that the Legislature will eschew all experiments in banking, we think Mr. Baxter's idea of a bonus, or something of that sort, as a consideration for a charter, is right. Heretofore bank stock has paid a greater tax to the State than any other species of property. But we have before us a prospect of higher taxes upon every thing, and the banks should come in for their share of the burthen.—We think a reasonable annual tax would be better for both the State and the banks than a bonus; but one or the other might very properly be required.

Whilst on the subject, we beg to call attention of the members to the following extract from a letter from New York, published in the Richmond Dispatch:

"If Virginia wants to keep her stocks in good repute, let her stop chartering stock banks. They are all wrong. The world has tried everything as a basis for banking; yet nothing has answered but *money*—the "hard money." This stock feature is the last phase of the old scheme to issue paper money and bank on something else than money. It won't do. When the banks get in a strait, the stock is forced upon the market—is sold below par—and when the expense of winding up is included, there is not enough to redeem *circulation*."

This is the result of experience in other States. Why we should expect to fare otherwise in North Carolina we cannot conceive.

These stock banks are like the present duty on iron: at the very time when our own iron makers most need protection, is it withdrawn. So at the time when these stock banks most need strength, is their foundation swept from under them, by the universal depreciation of every thing except *money*.

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THE MAILS.—Both of our contemporaries, the Argus and Carolinian, are down upon the Post Master General with merited censure for his indifference to our mail nuisance. It does not appear to have occurred to them that any body else is to blame. They gaze far away, to Washington City, altogether over the head of the contractor, and of the community, which makes no effort to see itself righted, to lay all the blame upon one who "ain't got no friends." It is not pleasant, certainly, to lay blame on one's neighbors; but it is sometimes right.

The Stage did not arrive yesterday till 3 P. M. To-day, at 20 minutes before 11 A. M. The weather is good, and the roads, we learn, are in good order. Utter indifference to the public convenience and contract obligations seems to be the cause of the nuisance.

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CONGRESS.—Nothing of importance occurred during the past week.

## MARRIED,

At the residence of David Lewis, Esq., in Bladen county, on the 21st Dec'r, by the Rev. J. Martin, Mr. ELIJAH KNEW, of New York, to Miss LUCY A. WILLIS.

In Horry District, S. C., on the 20th ult., by Rev. J. L. Shuford, Dr. D. B. CAMPBELL to Miss H. H. BOYD. Carolinian copy.

In Robeson County, on the 19th inst., by R. L. Monroe, Esq., Mr. DUNCAN CARMICHAEL, of Richmond County, to Miss MARY, daughter of Mr. Wm. McRae of Robeson.

## DIED,

On this town, on Saturday last, Mr. RICHARD S. CAIN, late of the firm of Council, Cain & Co.

At his residence, near Big Rockfish, in this county, on Thursday morning, the 28th December, Mr. DONALD McCLARTY, a native of Sclate, Isle of Skye, Scotland, aged 82 years. He removed from his native country to this town in 1804, and was 50 years a resident of this place. He was generous to the stranger, kind to the poor, obliging to his neighbors, and respected by all who knew him. He was full of years and with scrupulous honesty endeavored to perform all the duties which God and man required of him, and died in hope of a glorious immortality.—COM.

In this county, on the 17th, after a long and lingering disease, Mr. DUNCAN McARTHUR, aged 60 years.

In Moore county, on the 3d inst., Mr. K. SIMMONS, son of Bluford Simmons, aged 25 years.

## FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Jan. 1.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BACON— | 10 | a 11 | MOLASSES— | | |
| BEESWAX— | 24 | a 25 | Cuba, | 28 | a 30 |
| CANDLES—E. F. | 18 | a 20 | New Orleans, | 37½ | a 40 |
| Adamantine | 28 | a 30 | NAILS— | 5½ | a 5¾ |
| Sperm | 50 | a | OILS—Linseed, | 85 | a 90 |
| COFFEE—Rio, | 12 | a 13 | Tanners', | 60 | a 70 |
| Laguira, | 13½ | a | SALT— | | |
| St. Domingo, | 00 | a 00 | Liv'p, (sack,) | 2 00 | a |
| COTTON— | | | Alum, (bu.) | | a |
| Fair to good, | 7 | a 7½ | SEED— | | |
| Ordinary to mid., | 6¾ | a 7 | Flaxseed, | 0 00 | a 1 20 |
| COTTON BAGGING— | | | Clover, per lb. | 12½ | a 15 |
| Gunny, | 16 | a 17½ | SHOT— | | |
| Dundee, | 14 | a 15 | Com., pr. bag, | 2 00 | a |
| Burlaps, | 00 | a 00 | Buck, | 2 25 | a |
| COTTON YARNS— | | | SPIRITS— | | |
| No. 5 to 10, | 17 | a 18 | Peach Brandy, | 1 00 | a |
| DOMESTIC GOODS— | | | Apple " | | a 65 |
| Bro. Sheetings, | 7½ | a 8 | N. C. Whiskey, | 60 | a 65 |
| Osnaburgs, | 9½ | a 10 | Northern " | | a 60 |
| FEATHERS— | 40 | a 45 | N. E. Rum, | 50 | a |
| FLOUR— | | | Jam'ca Rum, | $2 a 2 50 | |
| Family, | 7 75 | a 8 00 | Fr. Brandy, | $4 a 6 00 | |
| Superfine, | 7 50 | a 7 75 | American Gin, | 50 | a 60 |
| Fine, | 7 25 | a | Holland do, | 1 50 | a 2 00 |
| Scratched, | 7 00 | a | SUGAR— | | |
| GRAIN— | | | Loaf, | 11 | a 12 |
| Corn, | 90 a 1 00 | | Crushed, | 10 | a 11 |
| Wheat, | $0 a 0 00 | | St. Croix, | 9 | a |
| Oats, | 60 | a | Porto Rico, | 7 | a 9 |
| Peas, | 80 a | | New Orleans, | 6 | a 8 |
| Rye, | 1 10 a | | TALLOW— | 11 | a 12 |
| HIDES—Dry, | 10 | a 11 | TOBACCO— | | |
| Green, | 4 | a 5 | Leaf, | none. | |
| IRON— | | | Manufactured, | 8 | a 15 |
| Swedes, co. bar, | | a 5¼ | WHITE LEAD— | $2½ | a 2 50 |
| Ditto, wide, | 6 | a 6½ | WINDOW GLASS— | | |
| English, | 4 | a | 8 x 10, | 2¼ | a 2½ |
| LARD— | 12 | a 13 | 10 x 12, | 2¾ | a |
| LEAD— | 8 | a | WOOL— | 13 | a 15 |

### REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—We report no change.

Flour—Receipts light, very little change in price.

Corn—Market quite firm No surplus on hand.

Pork—The few droves of pork that have been brought to market sold at 7 cts.

Trade for the last week has been light.

Turpentine—Yellow Dip 2 30, Scrape 1 10; Spirits 33.

### WILMINGTON MARKET.

Very little doing. No Turpentine selling, or on sale. Spirits dull; no buyers at 37 cents. Common Rosin 1 10 to 1 20.

At New York, cotton is dull and tendency downward. Sales at 8¾, for middling uplands. Flour hardly as firm: Southern 9 to 9 75 Corn 97 to 1 04. Spirits Turpentine 45. Rosin dull at 1 87.


## Fayetteville Ice House for Rent at Auction.

ON Saturday next, at 12 o'clock, at the Market House, will be rented till 1st day of next January, the Fayetteville Ice House, with the condition to be filled with Ice.

A Dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock of the Company for 1854 was declared and payable on application to the subscriber.

JOHN H. COOK,
for the Trustees.

Jan'y 1, 1855. 62-2t


*Murder and Arrest.*—We learn that a man named Strickner was arrested on the 25th inst., at Weldon, N. C., for shooting a man at a cock fight in Nash county in the same State. He confessed the deed, but alleged that he had just cause. The man shot died immediately.

*Petersburg Democrat.*

## COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Orrell's Line, Dec. 30. Str Sun, with D McLaurin in tow, with goods for J G Cook, C B Mallett, P P Johnson, McDonald & Whaley, E J Hale & Son, J M Dick, W McIntyre, C Harrison & Co, R M Orrell, F D Breece, H McGregor, Willkings & Co, M Brown, D & W McLaurin, Union Mill, Fayetteville Mill.

Lutterloh & Co's Line, Dec 30. Str Fanny, with boat Brooklyn, with passengers and goods for Ray & Pearce, D & W McLaurin, Beaver Creek Co, J H & J Martine, Rev Evander McNair, J W Baker, Rockfish Co, G McNeill, W R Valentine, S Wishart, Mrs S T Hawley, T J Jones, E H Wharton, C T Haigh & Sons, H C Huske, T S Lutterloh, Troy & Marsh, Wm Bow, H H Baird, F Shenton, L Bencini, Hall & Bollinger.

## PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 28.—Br Brig Pomona from Demarara.


## CONCERT.

THE Messrs. JOHNSON, J. G. AREY, and J. B. FERGUSON, respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville, that they will give a CONCERT of Instrumental Music, at the Fayetteville Hall, on Wednesday Evening, Jan'y 3d. For particulars, see bills.

Jan'y 1, 1855. 1t

## DANCING SCHOOL.

JOHN WORD respectfully informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville, that he will commence his Dancing Lessons for a Second Session, for Young Ladies, Misses and Masters, on Tuesday, 2d January at 3 o'clock, P. M. A night School for Gentlemen, at 7 o'clock, the same evening. 62-1t

## *Clinton Female Institute.*

THE fifth Semi-Annual Session of this Institute will commence on Monday, January 29th, 1855.

The principal is now on a tour North, for the purpose of purchasing Philosophical, Chemical and Astronomical Apparatus for the use of the Institute, and to make such additions to the Library as the progress of the School seems to demand.

These considerations, taken in connection with the former facilities for imparting knowledge, and the general healthiness of the location, (the latter of which we invite particular attention to,) will no doubt insure a sufficient patronage.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, Dec. 16, 1854. 6*tf

## *TROY & McLEAN,*

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
AND
SOLICITORS IN EQUITY.

ROBERT E. TROY and ALEXANDER McLEAN have formed an association for the practice of their profession in Robeson county.

One of the members of the firm will attend the Courts of the adjoining counties, but the arrangement is such that the office will be kept open at all times.

Dec. 20, 1854. 61*6m

## UNION ACADEMY.

THE Exercises of this School will be resumed the 1st day of January, under the supervision of the Rev. W. L. Wallace, late of Furman University, S. C., who comes to us arrayed with the very best recommendations as to scholarship and gentlemanly bearing.

The Academy is a large two-storied building, situated in a beautiful and healthy place, on the Harllees-ville road, twelve miles from Lumberton, N. C., in the neighborhood of Capt. E. Ashley, Dr. J. McK. Alford, Col. John A. Rowland, Joseph Thompson, Townsend and Price Near to the Academy is a large and commodious building, built for the express purpose of entertaining boarders, now kept by Dr. John S. Rowland, a very excellent and high-toned gentleman.

Every convenience is made to render the School prosperous and flourishing. There will be three classes: 1st. Embracing Spelling and Reading—per Session $6 00. 2d. English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany, Compositions, Elocution, great care to Writing, $9 00. 3d. Latin, Greek, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Logic and Rhetoric, with original propositions and problems, given to test scholarship, $12 00—per Session of 5 months.

JOSEPH THOMPSON, Pres't.

JOHN TAYLOR, Sec'y.
December 29, 1854. 62*3t

## DENTAL NOTICE.

### D. W. C. BENBOW, Local Dentist.

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he intends leaving here on the 5th of Feb'y, to be absent, on a visit North, until the 6th of March. He hopes by this timely notice that no one will be disappointed in not finding him during his absence.

N. B.—He usually keeps his appointments very punctually

Jan. 1, 1855 62-tf

## CROWL & COCHRAN'S
### *New Daguerrian Gallery.*

HAS just been opened in Fayetteville, where all may have an opportunity to get a Picture of themselves or friends. This is an opportunity seldom offered, where you can get such a good Picture for so small a price. Give us a call, at our Room over Drs. Foulkes & McRae's Drug Store, Hay street, East corner, opposite the Fayetteville Hotel.

Jan'y 1, 1855. 1t

## LAND FOR SALE.

FOR sale a tract of LAND containing some 1000 to 1200 acres, on the East side of Cape Fear, fronting on the Cape Fear one mile, three miles below the Bridge, finely suited to farming. Any one wishing a fine farm would do well to see these Lands before buying.

Apply to JONATHAN EVANS.

Dec. 29, 1854. 62tf

## NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

WE the building committee of the Presbyterian Church, at Goldsboro', N. C., will receive proposals until the 20th of February, 1855, for building a Brick Church 55 feet by 40 feet, as follows,

1st. Proposals for the Brick work.
2d. " " the wood work, or
3d. " " the completion of the whole Church.

The plan and specifications can be seen, by applying to the committee. Address

WILLIS HALL,
JOHN EVERITT,
SAM'L. SMITH,
JAMES McDUFFIE,
Rev. D. T. TOWLES,
J. D. CAMPBELL,
Committee.

Everittsville, Dec. 25, 1854. 62*4t

## NOTICE.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 30th, 1854.

ON the first Monday in February next, at the court house, in Elizabethtown, I shall hire out for one year, all the Slaves belonging to the Estate of the late Gen. James I. McKay. The usual bonds and security will be required. JAMES ROBERSON,

Administrator with the Will annexed.

Dec. 30, 1854. 62-tdh

## NOTICE.

I HAVE this day purchased the entire interest of R. S. Cain in the firm of Council, Cain & Co.

JOHN T. COUNCIL.

Dec'r 27, 1854.

## FURTHER NOTICE.

THE firm of Council, Cain & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to the late firm will please call and settle—those indebted by account by giving their notes or otherwise.

The business will be continued by Council & Ray, and the business of the late firm will be closed by them.

JOHN T. COUNCIL.
ALEX. RAY.

Dec'r 27, 1854. 62-3t

## COAL.

A FEW HHDS. For sale by

J. S. BANKS.

Dec'r 28, 1854. 61-2t


## ALMANAC, FOR 1855.

| | Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| JANUARY..... | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | |
| FEBRUARY... | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | | | |
| MARCH..... | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |
| APRIL..... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| | 29 | 30 | | | | | |
| MAY..... | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | |
| JUNE..... | | | | | | 1 | 2 |
| | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| JULY..... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | |
| AUGUST..... | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | |
| SEPTEMBER... | | | | | | | 1 |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| | 30 | | | | | | |
| OCTOBER..... | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | |
| NOVEMBER.... | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | |
| DECEMBER..... | | | | | | | 1 |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| | 30 | 31 | | | | | |

## LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C, January 1, 1855:

Allen Arnett.

Henry Brown (or his heirs,) John H Blake 2, Lemuel Burket, John Burkloe, Mrs Nancy Blizard, Thos Brady, Norman Bethea, Council Braxton, Elia'th Bostick.

A Campbell 2, Rob't H Campbell, Rahamman Cole, Jas Champion (Hector creek,) A C Clark, David Core, Bausman Clifton, Jas L Currie, Rev D Culbreth, J P Cook.

Harrison Driver.

J G Evans, Jas M Eady, Jno R Everhart, Jas Ellis.

Elijah Fisher, Celia Finlayson, Mary J Foster, Mary L Foster.

Dr Neill Graham 2, John M Graham, John B Graham, Henry L Giles.

Owen Hadley, Thomas D Henderson 2, Steven Haro, Jas J Humason.

Mrs A M Johnson, T R Johnson, W Geo D Jones, Alfred Jackson, Needham Jackson.

Jesse Lytle, Jno C Looher, P H Little.

S S Munger, Wm T Moore, Jas Michel, Ann T Monrow, G H Jno Munroe.

W D McCollum, Emily McKay, Dan'l McCaskill, Neill McNeill, D McNeill, Arch'd McGregor, Wm McIntosh, D McMillan, M McAlpin, D H McLaurin, Wm McDuffie, M McInnis, Elizabeth J McNeill, M M McKay, Wm McFarlon.

M G Parker, Jesse Page 2, Philip Penny 2.

Wm C Rogers, W H Reid, Archd S Ray, G S Rollings.

L M Searles, Wm Store, B W Smith, Miss Mary L Smith, Garret Schermerhorn 2, P E Strickler, Andrew Smith, David Shimth.

N S Upchurch.

Rich'd Williams, Jonathan P Winslow, Wm Wilson, Harriet Walker, W C West, A L Wilson, Miss Mary McP Watson.

Elizabeth Valentine.

N. B. Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please state that they are advertised.

J. E. BYAN, P. M.

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

*In Equity, to Spring Term*, 1855.

Henry L. Johnson, Washington S. Johnson, Harriet Johnson, Gilbert P. McPherson and wife Sophia,

*vs.*

Joshua James and wife Mary, Mary McEachin, Malcom McIntyre and wife Susan, Anna S. Johnson, Frances Johnson, John M. Johnson.

PETITION FOR THE SALE OF LAND AND ONE SLAVE FOR PARTITION.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that the Defendants, Joshua James and wife Mary, Anna S. Johnson, Frances Johnson, and John M. Johnson, are non residents of this State, they are hereby notified to appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Robeson aforesaid, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in March, 1855, and plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them, and a decree be rendered pro confesso.

R. S. FRENCH, C. M. E.

December 25, 1854. 62-*6w


## AUCTION AT LAURINBURGH.

## EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Tuesday the 2d of January 1855, and close on the last Thursday in May.

The increased prosperity of the School has required the erection of a large additional building. This is so far completed as to be ready for the reception of Pupils at the opening of the Session. The dormitories are designed to accommodate four pupils: they are thoroughly ventilated, heated with hot-air flues, and supplied with water from a reservoir in the upper part of the building. The sleeping rooms in the old building have been so altered as to be warmed in like manner with hot-air flues. The whole arrangements have been made with reference to comfort and convenience.

The various departments of instruction are filled by able and thoroughly qualified Teachers.

Terms the same as heretofore.

TEACHERS:

RICHARD STERLING, A. M., Principal and Professor of Natural Science, and Mental and Moral Philosophy.
WM. L. SCOTT, A. B., Professor of Ancient Languages and Mathematics.
Miss LOUISA F. RICHARDSON, Assistant in the English Department.
J. JACQUES EVERS, Professor of Modern Languages, and Oil Painting.
Miss C. G. CARLETON, Instructress in Water Colors, Pencil, Crayon, and Polychromatic Drawing
HEINRICH SCHNEIDER, Professor in Music
Miss S. M. DEWEY, } Assistants in Music.
" O. C. HARRIS, }

The Domestic department is under the care of Mr. Thomas McNeely and Lady, whose attention is exclusively devoted to the comfort of the household.

For further information apply to

RICH'D STERLING,
Greensborough, N. C.

Dec. 20, 1854. 60-4t

### *Bargains! Bargains! Bargains!*

THE undersigned will sell on accommodating terms, all their TURPENTINE LANDS and fixtures, situated near the Centre Plank Road, and convenient to Little River.

The above Lands comprise a body of **5000 Acres,** One Hundred and Fifty Thousand first year's Boxes being cut thereon, and some of the finest Timber Land in the county. They will sell with the land, a Twenty Bbl. STILL, of best quality; also, Shanties, Stables, and all other conveniences necessary for carrying on the business. A bargain can be had by applying soon. For further information, address John B. DeGraffenreidt, Pittsborough, N. C.

PALMER & DEGRAFFENREIDT.

Decr. 19, 1854. 60tf

## $25 Reward

WILL be given for the delivery to me, or for the confinement in the Jail of Cumberland county, of DAVID BOOKER, who runaway from me about the middle of last June.

DESCRIPTION.—Booker is about 5 feet 10 inches high, very black, has fine white teeth, speaks plesingly when in conversation, is about forty years old, and in walking bends forward considerably. He is a Blacksmith by trade.

I have his indentures for two years from 1st of May 1854, for costs and charges in State case vs. him, in the Superior Court of Cumberland county; and all persons are cautioned not to employ him without my consent. T. R. UNDERWOOD.

Dec. 19, 1854. 60tf

## COMMON SCHOOLS.

THE Board of Superintendents of the Common Schools of the County are requested to meet at the office of the Chairman, on Thursday, the 4th day of Jan'y, 1855, (that being the 1st Thursday,) at 12 o'clock. EDW. LEE WINSLOW, Ch'm.

Retruns of the number of children in the several districts, for the year 1854, must be handed to the Chairman before or by the 4th Jan.

Dec. 16, 1854. 58-tt

## SUMMERVILLE
### *Male and Female Seminary.*

A. D. McLEAN, }
D. McINTYRE, } Principals.

Miss ANNIE J. McLEAN, } Teachers in Female De-
Miss LOUISA F. McLEAN, } partment.

THE Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, 3d JANUARY NEXT, under the immediate supervision of the above Principals.

Hitherto both the Male and Female Departments of this Institution have been in the same building, but on account of increased patronage they have been separated. Students will be prepared to enter creditably the University of North Carolina, than which there is no College in the Union that ranks higher.

Parents and Guardians may rest assured that no pains will be spared to promote the moral as well as intellectual advancement of the Pupils.

This Institution is pleasantly situated in the Village of SUMMERVILLE, a point intermediate between Raleigh and Fayetteville, in a very healthy region of country, easy of access, remote from the vices incident to cities and large towns, and in the midst of a society not surpassed in any country for high tone of moral character.

Board in the Village for any number, both of Boys and Girls, can be had at from $7 to $9 per month, exclusive of lights.

It is desirable and indeed important that the Students be present at the opening of the School. No deduction made unless for protracted illness.

TUITION—PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

| | |
|---|---|
| For common English Branches, | $10 50 |
| " Latin, Greek, and higher Mathematics, | 12 50 |
| EXTRA. | |
| For Music on Piano, and use of Instrument, | $17 50 |
| " French and German Language, | 10 00 |
| " Drawing and Painting, | 5 00 |
| Needle-Work—*gratis.* | |

Summerville, N. C., Dec'r 1, 1854. 57-t3J

## GOLDSBOROUGH
### FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3d of Jan'y 1855, and ends on the 3d of June, 1855.

Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.
Dr. MORGAN CROSS, late of Chapel Hill, Professor of Mathematics.

And a full corps of Teachers in every branch.

| | |
|---|---|
| Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session, | $50 00 |
| Tuition in Primary Department, | $10 00 |
| Collegiate Department, | $20 00 |

One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.

Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.

Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.

We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half, every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.

We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself. WM. K. LANE, Pres't Stockholders.

Dec. 13, 1854. 57-tf

## MEDICAL CHESTS

SUITABLE for Physicians or Planters, a good assortment just received and for sale by

J. N. SMITH.

Dec. 13. 57-1m

## FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT opposite the residence of E. J. Hale, Esq., now occupied by J. E. Bryan.

Also, three fine building LOTS on Haymount, joining the residence of T. S. Lutterloh and Wm. Broadfoot, Esq'rs., having on them numerous fine shade trees and convenient to the purest water in the county.

Apply to GEO. S. HODGES.

Dec. 16, 1854. 58-6t

## TURPENTINE STILLS.

SEVERAL STILLS new or second hand, varying from 12 to 35 Barrels capacity. For sale by

JOS. R. BLOSSOM, Wilmington, N. C.

Dec. 16, 1854. 58-2m

### *Dental and Surgical Instruments,*

Electro Machines, a large assortment received and for sale by

J. N. SMITH.

47-tf

## HOTEL FOR RENT.

THE subscriber having leased the Eagle Hotel in Pittsboro', for a term of years, is desirous of renting out the same. He will give possession on the 1st day of Jan. next. Any person renting said Hotel will also have an opportunity of buying or renting all the furniture necessary to keep the House.

O. S. POE.

Dec. 16. 58-tlJ

## CHOCOLATE!

A Superior article for sale by

J. N. SMITH.

Dec. 13. 57-1m

## SALE OF NEGROES.

BY Virtue of a Decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, December Term, 1854, I will sell at public auction, at the Court House door in the town of Fayetteville, on Friday, the 5th day of January, 1855, several likely

**NEGROES,**

belonging to the Estate of James Watson, dec'd. Said Negroes will be sold on a credit of Six months, purchasers giving bonds with approved security.

JOHN McLAURIN, Commissioner.

Dec. 14, 1854. 57-tf

## FOR COUGHS! COLDS!!

WISTAR'S Cough Lozenges,
Rose and Lemon Gum Drops,
Ayers' Cherry Pectoral,
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,
Jayne's Expectorant,
Pure Cod Liver Oil, (R. & C.,)

For sale by J. N. SMITH, Druggist.

Dec. 13. 57-1m

## MONEY.

WE dislike to allude to unpleasant subjects during these hard times, but if our customers whose notes and accounts have been lying over for one and two years, would call and pay us, we would be thankful. If not convenient to call in person, remittances will do. We would almost consent to pay postage for the sake of the Cash.

J. & T. WADDILL, Hay St.

Nov'r 27, 1854. 52tf

## WANTED.

A MAN with a small family, to take charge of my Plantation near Fayetteville, on the first of January next, as an Overseer. Evidence of sober and industrious habits will be required.

JNO. WADDILL, Jr.

Nov'r 27, 1854. 52tf

## CAMPBELL'S CLUB-HOUSE GIN.

THE Subscribers, importers of the staple productions of Holland and its Colonies, offer to the public, their brand of Club House Gin, contained in cases of 12 Dutch flasks each. This Gin is of a quality and fineness heretofore unknown in commerce, being the pure spirit, in its finest drinkable condition and flavor, such as is used in the first Club Houses in Holland. It is expressly made for us, under the superintendence of our partner, Mr. Wm. S. Campbell, established for many years in Rotterdam.

It is confidently recommended to our friends, and particularly to those who use it medicinally, as an article that has no equal in this market.

CAMPBELL BROTHERS, 4 Pine St.,

For sale by J. N. SMITH, Druggist.

Fayetteville, Nov. 21, 1853. 51-tf

## REMOVAL.

W. H. CARVER would inform his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand on Green street to the Store formerly occupied by Mr. P. Montague, on Hay street, near the Market Square.

He has on hand a well selected Stock of

*Dry Goods, Groceries, Shoes and Boots, Negro Blankets, Kerseys; also Blacksmith's Tools, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Sausage Cutters,*

And a great variety of other articles well suited to the Retail and Barter Trade—much the largest stock he has ever offered in this market—which he will sell on reasonable terms, or exchange for Produce of almost any kind. A call from old friends and the public is respectfully solicited.

W. H. CARVER, Hay st

Dec. 18, 1854. 58tf

## WILEY'S N. C. READER.

A Further supply just received by

E. J. HALE & SON.

## A Boat and Several Building Lots.

THREE and one-tenth acres of Land in Cambellton, and the Pleasure Boat which was exhibited at the County Fair, for sale. Apply to

F. N. & J. H. ROBERTS.

Dec. 13, 1854. 57-tf

## TO PASSENGERS.

THE Steamer SUN will leave this place every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 15 minutes after Sunrise; and Wilmington every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, with Passengers and Freight.

R. M. ORRELL, Agent.

Fayetteville, May 31, 1854. 1-tf

## LUTTERLOH & CO.

THE undersigned having on the 20th May last formed a Copartnership under the name and style of "LUTTERLOH & CO," for the purpose of transacting a general Boating business on the Cape Fear River, the Steamer Fanny Lutterloh has been repaired, and is now in superior order for freighting and carrying passengers. She will make regularly two trips a week, leaving Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays at 15 minutes after Sunrise, and Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays at 10 o'clock. The Steamer Rowan with a full complement of Flats will make one trip or more a week, as circumstances may require. The Boats of this line being of very light draft of water, shippers may rely on dispatch. The Steamer Fanny Lutterloh has made two trips a week, for the last twenty-two months, up to the 20th May, during the lowest state of the River. Shippers by our line may rely with certainty on dispatch.

W. P. ELLIOTT, Agent Wilmington.
J. F. MARSH, Agent Fayetteville.

T. S. LUTTERLOH,
H. B. ELLIOTT,
J. F. MARSH,
W. P. ELLIOTT,
J. B. TROY, Jr.

July 25, 1854. 17tf

## Fayetteville Hotel.
### JOHN HARMAN

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed from the Hotel at the foot of Haymount to the larger and more commodious Hotel in the centre of the Town, recently occupied by Mrs. Brown, and well known as the Fayetteville Hotel, where he will be happy to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. No exertions of himself and family will be spared to render those comfortable who may favor him with their company.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 3, 1853. 200tf

### *Pure East India Castor Oil.*

WE have just received a supply of Pure East India CASTOR OIL, without taste or smell, first introduced by us into this market last Spring.

FOULKES & MACRAE.

March 17, 1854. 80tf

### *Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.*

WE keep constantly on hand an assortment of the above SAFES, warranted fire-proof; and desirous of extending the demand for them, have induced the makers to consent to deliver them here at New York prices.

D. & W. McLAURIN, Agents.

June 10, 1854. 4tf

## Nick Williams's Rye Whiskey at wholesale or retail.

McDONALD & McMASTER.

Dec. 10, 1853. 52

## TO DISTILLERS.

WE will pay the highest cash price for SPIRITS TURPENTINE, and request Distillers to give us a call when in market.

J. & T. WADDILL.

June 26, 1854. 8tf

## A large quantity of Manufactured TOBACCO, of various brands and prices, for sale by

STEDMAN & HORNE.

July 20, 1854. 16tf

## *Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company.*

THIS Company has been in successful operation since Feb'y 1853. It has paid all losses promptly, *without any assessment,* and it has still a small cash capital on hand.

| | |
|---|---|
| Policies issued up to 13th May, No. 709, covering property to value of | $1,151,862 00 |
| Policies cancelled and expired, | 269,684 00 |
| Amount now insured, | $882,228 00 |
| Amount Premium Notes, | $164,669 61 |
| Do do. cancelled and expired, | 36,085 35 |
| Do. do now on hand, | $128,584 26 |
| Averaging 14 57-100 per cent. on the amount insured. | |
| Cash premiums received, | $8,258 01 |
| Fire losses adjusted and paid, | $4,917 22 |

The Board take pleasure in stating that the Company is now in a condition to merit public confidence.—It is *established upon a foundation which cannot be moved.* We solicit a share of business.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. McNeill, H. L. Myrover, C. Benbow, Henry Lilly, James Wright, J. G. Shepherd, S. T. Hawley, David A. Ray, J. [illegible] Williams, Thos. S. Lutterloh, N. A. Stedman, Wm. McLaurin, A. E. Hall, J. H. Cook, A. A. McKethan, Jas. G. Cook, C. Lutterloh.

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
H. L. MYROVER, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Attorney.
L. B. LEMAY, General Agent.

May 20, 1854. 98Y

## TROY & MARSH

HAVE ON HAND:

New Crop Molasses, Sugars, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Nails, Hardware, Cutlery, Window Glass, Putty, Blacksmith Tools, Dye Stuffs, Spices, Adamantine and Tallow Candles, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Cotton Cards, Saddles and Bridles, Snuff, Soaps, Dry Goods, etc., etc.,

Which they offer at wholesale and retail.

—ALSO,—

Mess Pork, Bacon, Lard, Meal (Fresh.) Dried Fruits, Cabbage, FRESH up country Butter.

☞ We are Agents for the sale of Stoddard's Celebrated Piano Forte, warranted at N. Y. prices.

☞ Manufactured Tobacco at Factory prices.

Jan'y 28, 1854. 66-tf

## RYE WHISKEY.

DOCTOR Frank Williams' rectified Rye Whiskey can at all times be found at our Warehouse by the Cask. We have been selling this Whiskey for the last seven years and know it to be as good, if not superior to any Whiskey manufactured in America.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Sept. 20, 1854. 33-tf

## CASH OR BARTER.

THE subscribers offer for cash, barter, or approved paper—

**40** HHDS. MOLASSES.
10,000 lbs. N. C. Bacon
200 bales Hay.
20 bbls. Mess Pork.
600 sacks Salt.
5 casks Rice.
35 bbls. Refined Sugar.
40 kegs Nails.
10 bbls. Glue.
500 casks Lime.

Osnaburgs, Sheetings, and Cotton Yarn, by the bale.

The above Goods will be sold very low, if applied for soon. BENBOW, KYLE & CO.

July 5, 1854. 11tf

## Coopers' Tools, and all qualities of Glue for Distillers use, for sale by

D. & W. McLAURIN.

June 12, 1854. 4tf

## N. O. MOLASSES.

IN 40 gallon casks, a prime article.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Nov. 8, 1854. 47-tf

## WILLIAM A. GWYER,
### FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
### AND DISTILLERS' AGENT,
### Wilmington, N. C.

PERSONAL attention given to the sale or shipment of NAVAL STORES. I have ample facilities for conducting the business; and extensive Wharves and Warehouses to protect SPIRITS TURPENTINE from exposure. NAVAL STORES, FLOUR, COTTON, &c., will be shipped to any House in New York, or to other Markets if desired; and liberal CASH ADVANCES made on consignments. I refer to the following Distillers:—

E. Hannum, Wayne county.
E. H. Woodard & Co., Earpsborough.
W. Earpe & Co., "
A. G. Thornton Esq. Johnston county.
Spencer Fountain, Esq. "
B. R. Hinnant, Esq. "
Messrs. Bridges & Durham, "
" Blow & O'Neal "
" Searles & Adams, Sampson county.
" M. & G. Lee, "
D. T. Durham, "
B. Godwin, Esq. Robeson county.
C. W. Crawford, Esq. "
Lovet Peacock, Esq. Columbus county.
W. J. Outland & Co., Bladen county, &c.

June 9, 1854. 4-tf

## 1854.
## SPRING SUPPLY.




### Drs. FOULKES & MACRAE,
*Wholesale & Retail Druggists,*

Are now receiving their Spring and Summer supply of

*Drugs, Medicines & Chemicals,*

Dye-Woods and Dye-Stuffs,
Oils, Paints, and Painters' Articles,
VARNISHES,
French, English and American Perfumery,
Fine Toilet and Shaving Soaps,
Fine Hair and Tooth Brushes, Paint Brushes,
Surgical and Dental Instruments,
Trusses and Supporters of all kinds,
Pure Wines and Brandies for Medical purposes,
Extracts for Flavoring,
Choice Toilet and Fancy Articles, &c.

☞ They make their purchases for CASH, and offer goods equally as low as they can be obtained from any similar establishment in this section.

Warranted to be Fresh, Pure and Genuine.

Orders from the country promptly filled, and satisfaction guarantied with regard both to price and quality. Hay street, next door West of H. & E. J. Lilly.

March 17, 1854. 80tf

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having at December Term of Cumberland County Court obtained letters of Administration on the Estate of John Lumsden, dec'd, gives notice to all those indebted to said Estate to come forward and make payment, and those having claims will present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. G. W. McDONALD, Adm'r.

December 11, 1854. 56-tf

## Second Fall and Winter Stock.
## STARR & WILLIAMS

ARE now receiving their SECOND STOCK of FALL and WINTER GOODS recently purchased by one of the firm at prices much lower than those of the early part of the season, among which may be seen

*A SPLENDID SELECTION OF*

DRESS GOODS, EMBROIDERED AND FANCY MERINO SHAWS,

with a large assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES AND UMBRELLAS.

Wholesale buyers are respectfully invited to examine their goods.

Oct. 9, 1854. 39-tf

## 5000 lbs. extra North Carolina Bacon, at

J. & T. WADDILL'S.

Oct. 2. 86-

## ANDREWS & JESUP,
### No. 70 PINE Street, NEW YORK.
### COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF

Cotton and Woollen Machinery, Machinists' Tools, Leather Belting &c.,

—ALSO—

**"Manufacturer's Articles"**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Comprising Belting, Card Clothing, Bobbins, Shuttles, Pickers, Roller Skins, Roller Cloth, Oils, &c.

Dec. 27, 1853. 57tf

## Who would have thought it?

*A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.*

## GREAT ENTERPRISE!
### Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.

PIER & BRANIN.

JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

## Carthage Hotel.

HAVING recently purchased the above Establishment from Malcom Kelly, Esq., I am now prepared to entertain in a comfortable manner those who may give me a call. Having ample Stables, good Ostlers, and a disposition to accommodate, I trust I shall be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor me with their patronage.

H. C. McLEAN.

Carthage, Dec. 5, 1853. 51tf

## MARBLE FACTORY.

## By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
**Fayetteville, N. C.**

Jan'y 20, 1854. 64y-pd

## Shemwell House,

*Fayetteville, N. C.,*

East side Green Street, a few doors North of the Market House.

THE subscriber begs leave to announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the travelling public, that he has just finished and opened his House, for the reception and entertainment of any who may wish permanent or transient Board.

His Rooms are large and comfortable, and his Table shall always be furnished with the best the market will afford. He also has good and trusty Ostlers, who will attend faithfully to that department of the business.—No pains will be spared to make those comfortable who may favor him with their patronage,—a share of which is respectfully solicited. Charges shall be moderate.

P. SHEMWELL.

Feb'y 15, 1854. 71tf

## CHARLES KLIFFMULLER,
### SOLE AGENT IN THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

FOR

**EGGERT & CO'S**

*Manufactory of Grand Square and Upright*

**PIANO FORTES,**

NO. 232 PRATT STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Office at Raleigh, at Fr. Mahler & Co's.
" " Fayetteville, Fayetteville Hotel Building.

☞ Old Pianos taken in exchange.

Instruments carefully tuned and repaired.

THE Subscribers respectfully call the attention of the public to their Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, of 6¼, 6¾, 7 and 7¼ octaves, for which the Maryland Institute, for the promotion of Mechanic Arts, has awarded the first premium ever awarded by that Institute for improvement in Grand and Square Pianos. These Pianos are in large sized, highly finished cases of Rosewood, with entire iron frame, constructed in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements.

The manufacturers use none but the very best seasoned timber, and materials of the choicest qualities, that enable them to warrant their instruments to stand any climate.

The Firm has a patent Right action, operating on such principles that friction is almost entirely relieved or avoided, and their piano can therefore never get out of order.

For chasteness of design, elegance of finish, as well as for fullness, richness, and beauty of tone, these Pianos rank foremost, and are equal to any made here or in Europe.

Wherever these Pianos have been introduced, they have given, in every instance entire satisfaction.

We warrant our instruments to stand good for five years under careful treatment, and will receive them back and substitute others, any time within the first six months from the sale of it, if it shall not prove satisfactory. EGGERT & CO.,

232 Pratt Street, Baltimore.

May 20, 1854. 98tf

## EARTHEN WARE.

I HAVE now in Store (received within two weeks past) the LARGEST STOCK of

EARTHEN WARE

ever offered in this Market, comprising a general assortment of

***Blue* and *Pink Printed,***
***White Granite,***
***Blue Edged,***
***Painted,* and**
***Cream Colored***
**DINNER, TEA, and TOILET WARE.**

These Goods *were imported to my own order,* EXPRESSLY TO SUIT the Fayetteville WHOLESALE TRADE.

I have as usual, a good supply of

**CHINA and GLASSWARE.**

☞ ORDERS will be *carefully* filled at the lowest prices.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

Nov. 6. 1854. 55-tf

## WANTED.

A Good Turpentine Distiller to act at Kyle's Landing. Liberal price will be paid.

R. F. MURPHY.

Apr 12, 1854. 87-tf

## LONDON PORTER!

6 CASKS Bryas' London Porter, quarts and pints, just received, and for sale by the cask or dozen, by

J. N. SMITH.

Dec. 6. 55-1m

## Sash, Blinds and Doors.
### G. S. BUIE & CO.

ARE now putting up in this place Machinery of the most improved kind for the manufacture of SASH, BLINDS and DOORS, which will enable us to furnish a good article and at less price than they have ever been sold in this market.

—ALSO—

Ornamental Mouldings of all kind, length and size. Machinery expected in a few days for planing, tonguing and grooving Flooring.

All orders addressed to G. S. Buie & Co. will receive prompt attention.

G. S. BUIE & CO.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11, 1854. 48tf

Argus and Carolinian six mo.

### *Large Supply of Books and Stationery.*

WE are just receiving our new stock of Books and Stationery, embracing

School, Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books of every description; Writing Papers, every kind and price; Drawing Papers, Tissue Paper, Bristol Boards, Tracing Paper, Perforated Boards, white and colored; Copying Books, and Copying Ink; Envelope Paper, Envelopes, of almost every quality, price and size; Slates and Pencils; Drawing Pencils; Newman's and Osborne's English and American Water Colors; Hair Pencils; Steel Pens and Pen Holders; Quills; Red, Black and Blue Ink; Indelible Ink; Ink Stands; Rulers; Sealing Wax; Wafers; Mathematical Instruments; Banker's Walletts; Pocket Books and Porte Monaies; Tooth Brushes; Thermometers; &c., Rodgers's and Wostenholm's Superior Pocket and Pen Knives; Razors, and Razor Straps; Cabas, or Ladies Reticules; Rosewood and Mahogany Writing Desks and Work Boxes, and many other articles unnecessary to enumerate.

☞ We would call the attention of country Merchants, and others to our New Stock, which we are prepared to sell on the best terms for CASH, or on credit to punctual customers.

E. J. HALE & SON

## M. A. BAKER'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
## GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTORY.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of double and single-barrel Shot Guns; Game Bags; Shot Pouches; Powder Flasks; Drinking Cups and Flasks; Percussion Caps, of American, English and French make; Colt's Repeating, Allen's Revolving, Maynard's Repeating and Revolving Pistols, with Revolving Hammers; Allen's single Self-Cocking, from 2 to 6 inches; German Pistols of all qualities; Bowie Knives; Hunting Knives; Blowing Horns; Cane Guns; Air Guns. All of which are offered at wholesale or retail, on moderate terms.

Rifles made to order, and warranted to shoot from 100 to 900 yards. A good assortment constantly on hand.

Jobbing of all kinds executed with promptness and on reasonable terms.

All orders promptly attended to.

☞ Opposite the Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 4, 1854. 28tf

### *Page's Improved Patent Circular Saw Mills.*
### GEORGE PAGE & CO.,
*N. Schroeder St., near West Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.*

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have greatly enlarged their manufacturing establishment, and that their facilities are now such as to enable them to execute all orders, with promptness, for their CELEBRATED PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, which have given so much satisfaction throughout the Union, as also STEAM POWERS of all sizes and kinds, HORSE POWERS, GRIST MILLS, CORN AND COB CRUSHERS, together with various other machines and implements to economise labor.

Since their Circular Saw Mills were invented by, and patented to the Senior Partner, they have made many improvements which render them perfect in all their details, and justly entitle them to be considered among the greatest labor saving inventions of the age.

*A Phamphlet* containing full descriptions of their *three classes of Mills,* prices, terms, capacity for sawing, &c., will be sent to any Gentleman applying for one by letter, post paid.

Having recently obtained damages in an action brought in the U. S. Circuit Court for the District of Maryland, for an infringement of their *Patents Rights,* they hereby forwarn the public from purchasing Mills, similar to theirs, from unauthorized builders, or their Agents.

Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.,

JNO. M. ROSE.

May 26, 1854. 300Y

## STEDMAN & HORNE,
### *Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c*
### FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens and the public generally, that they have just returned from New York, and are receiving their Spring Stock of Goods, consisting of

*Dry Goods Groceries, Hardware, &c.*

A variety of Hats, suitable for the season; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and Slippers; a large assortment of ready-made Clothing: a great many articles in the ladies' line, and we would be pleased to have them to call and examine for themselves.

All orders sent to our care from our friends and customers will be promptly attended to.

March 30, 1853. 81tf

## Wood Notes, or Carolina Carols,

A COLLECTION of North Carolina Poetry, compiled by a Lady of Raleigh. These volumes contain poems, never before published in a more durable form than the newspapers, by Judges Gaston, Strange, and Taylor, Gov. Iredell, Walker Anderson, Rev. Dr. Hawks, W. Winslow, and many others. For sale by

E. J. HALE & SON.

### *A Valuable Turpentine Farm with Still,*
### WAGONS, MULES, AND ALL NECESSARY APPURTENANCES THEREUNTO BELONGING, FOR SALE.

ON the 17th day of January next, if not sold at private sale at an earlier day, the subscriber, of the late firm of Palmer & Holmes, will sell at auction, upon the premises, 2000 acres of most valuable Turpentine Land, situated in Cumberland County, on either side of the Fayetteville & Western Plank Road, and 25 miles from Fayetteville. Of this land some fourteen or fifteen hundred acres have been well boxed and *judiciously* cultivated one season; the balance is fine native forest.

At the same time and place will be sold, one fine 20 bbl. Turpentine Still, the manufacture of Hart & Polly of Wilmington, and run but one season; three wagons; thirteen head of fine young mules; and all fixtures, new and well selected, that are necessary for conducting the operations of said farm. Those desiring to examine or purchase the above property are referred to Capt. R. C. Belden, who is in part interested therein, resides on the premises and will take pleasure in showing it. Terms made easy to purchasers and made known at sale. ROBERT PALMER.

Gulf, Dec. 16. 58-*3t

*Buys and Forwards on the Best Terms,*

Dry Goods, Groceries, Farming Implements, Books, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CARRIAGES, FRUIT TREES,

OR ANYTHING ELSE THAT CAN BE HAD IN THE

CITY OF NEW YORK,

AT 2½ PER CENT. COMMISSION.

*Refers to* Hon. W. A. Graham, G. E. Badger, D. L. Swain, J. M. Morehead, C. P. Mendenhall, J. W. Osborn, N. W. Woodfin, and others. New York, 1854.

***Blanks for sale here.***

## NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having sold his Plantation known as the "Latta Place," three miles from the Clarendon Bridge, on the Cape Fear River, Cumberland County, will on the SECOND day of JANUARY next, expose at public auction, at said place, his crop of

*CORN, FODDER and PEAS, Stock of HORSES, two good MILCH COWS, 2000 or 3000 lbs. PORK, one Horse Cart, one Two-Horse Waggon, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture.*

He will also hire out two negro men, four Women, four boys and one girl.

The Terms of sale and hiring will be made known at the time. NEILL McDUGALD

December 11, 1854. 56*ts

## DENTISTRY.
### D. W. C. BENBOW, Surgeon Dentist,

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that agreeable to appointment, he is again at home. He may be found at his rooms, near the Market, where he will be pleased to receive calls and wait on those in need of a Dentist.

All operations performed upon the latest and most approved plans. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in every instance.

Oct. 2, 1854. 36*tf

## *NEW GOODS*
### AT MARY'S GARDEN.

I AM now receiving my Fall and Winter STOCK, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, and Hardware, and Cutlery, Crockery, and Glassware, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Drugs, and Medicines, &c.,

In short, every article usually kept in a Country Store. All of which are offered low for CASH, or in exchange for country produce. I will take Turpentine at 15 cts. per Bbl. less than the Fayetteville price, payable in Goods or Cash. Staves and Heading wanted.

G. W. LAWRENCE.

Mary's Garden, Sept. 28, 1854. 36-*tf

## 4,500 *Acres of Land for Sale.*

THE subscribers offer for sale the above named quantity of Land, lying in the County of Bladen on the Cape Fear River, being the estate of the late James Smith, Esq., dec'd. These lands are now divided into three separate and distinct plantations, each supplied with comfortable dwellings and other buildings, situated in the pine woods, convenient to the plantations, and are perfectly healthy; they embrace large and valuable plantations of River land and reclaimed Swamp, together with large bodies of Turpentine lands; they lie all adjoining, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, either all to one, to three, or more, as may suit best. Either of the subscribers will exhibit the land, at any time, to persons wishing to examine them. Any further information may be obtained by addressing either one of the subscribers at Deseret P. O., Bladen county, N. C. By early application a great bargain may be obtained in these lands.

JOHN SMITH,
A. K. CROSLAND,
THOS. SMITH.

Aug. 18, 1854. 24-*tf

## WILLIAM BOW,
### DEALER IN
### Dry Goods and Groceries, Family Provisions, &c.

*FOOT OF HAYMOUNT, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.*

Oct. 7, 1854. 41*Y

## 1,000 SPIRITS TURPENTINE

CASKS now on hand and for sale at $2 25 Cash. Interest will be charged on acc'ts for Bbls. after 30 days.

Orders for Bbls. left at the Stores of Messrs. Cook & Johnson or Jas. G. Cook, Esq. will be attended to.

ALSO,

**125,000** BRICK *will be ready* for delivery about 15th October from my Brick Yard in Campbellton.

G. W. LAWRENCE.

Mary's Garden, Sept. 28, 1854. 36*-tf

## A VALUABLE HOTEL FOR SALE.

AT November Term of the Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions for the County of Johnston, 1854, the undersigned having been appointed commissioner to sell the Real Estate of Henry J. Bell and William J. M. House, dec'd, in the town of Smithfield, Johnston county, known as the JOHNSTON HOTEL, will proceed to sell the aforesaid property at public sale, at the Court House door, on the 15th of January next, on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. This property is well located, generally thought to be the best stand in town and has recently undergone considerable repairs.

Smithfield is one of the most healthy and pleasant Villages in the eastern part of the State, situated on the Neuse River, near the head of Steamboat navigation, within three miles of the N. C. C. Rail Road, having two good Schools in it, well patronized and supported and now growing into considerable importance; there is but one other house of public entertainment in the place, it will therefore readily be seen that such an opportunity for engaging in the business is but very seldom offered. Those wishing to engage in Hotel keeping will do well to call and examine the premises on or before the day of sale.

EDWIN BOYKIN, Com'r.

December 5, 1854. 56*4t

### *North Carolina Copper Mine.*

BY virtue of a Deed in Trust, executed by the President and Directors of the North Carolina Mining Company to the undersigned Trustee, for certain purposes therein contained, and duly registered in the Register's Office of Guilford County, N. C., I will sell at public sale, for cash, on the premises, nine miles South of Greensboro', on Thursday the 25th of January, 1855, the valuable property known as the NORTH CAROLINA COPPER MINE, containing about 100 acres, together with all the Mining fixtures, Engines, Horses, Wagons, &c., &c.

The Trustee deems it unnecessary to give an extended description of this property, or the prospects for the future; but assures any and all persons that may desire to examine the property and underground operations that every facility will be given either by himself or the Superintendent on the premises.

The sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M., and continue from day to day until all is sold.

JAMES SLOAN, Trustee.

Greensboro', Guilford Co., N. C., } 52*ts
Nov. 22, 1854. }

## LEATHER BANDS.

THE Subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York. CHAS. M. LINES,

New Market P. O., Randolph co., N. C.

Band shop near Jessee Walker's Mill, Deep River.

These Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

March 3, 1854. 75-*tf

## TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAW